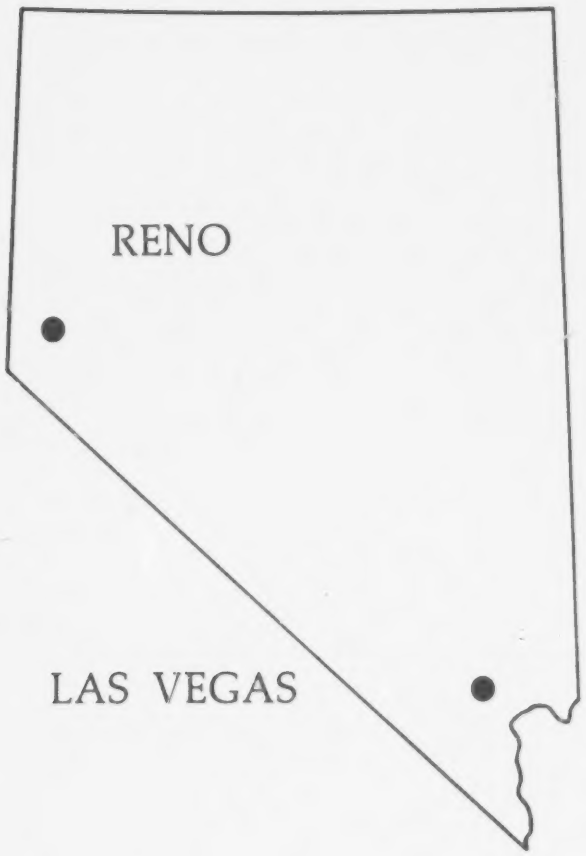
NEVADA



AREA LABOR REVIEW 1987

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND 1988 OUTLOOK

NEVADA
AREA LABOR REVIEW
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS
AND 1988 OUTLOOK

PREPARED BY

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
STANLEY P. JONES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH
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NOVEMBER 1987

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

STATE OF NEVADA

STANLEY P. JONES
Executive Director

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 East Third Street
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A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Area Labor Review is an annual publication prepared by the Employment Security Department. In this the 1987 edition, as in previous years, current State and Nevada metropolitan area economic developments are examined. This year an analysis of the Balance of State area is also included for your information. Population and income trends are presented, as are labor market expectations for 1988. Each is accompanied by supporting statistical data.

This publication is designed for use by planners, analysts, employers, jobseekers and others who are interested in the Nevada labor market. We sincerely hope that you will find the information valuable.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Employment Security Department if you need additional assistance regarding the State's labor market.

Stanley P. Jones

STANLEY P. JONES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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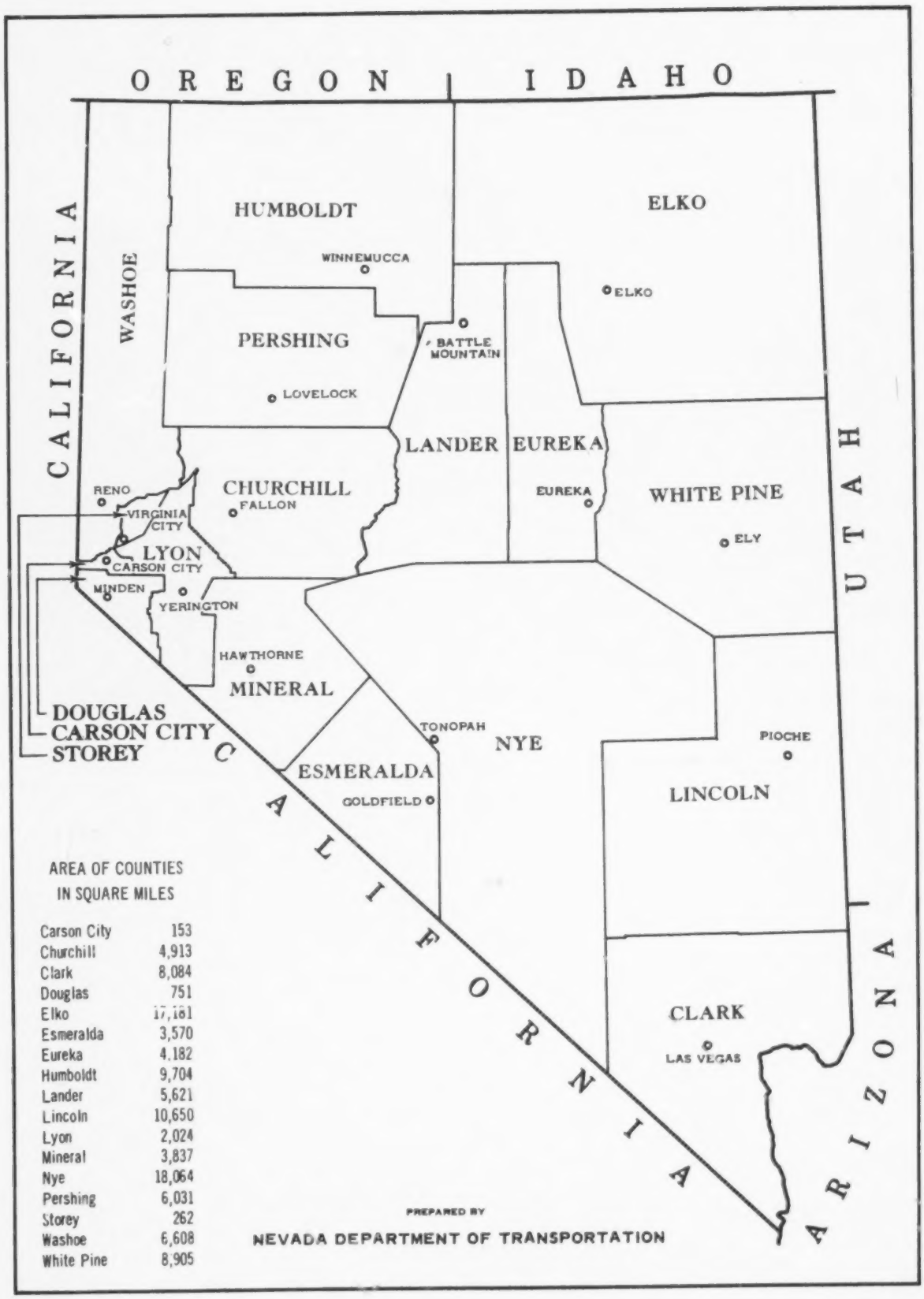


AREA OF COUNTIES
IN SQUARE MILES

Carson City	153
Churchill	4,913
Clark	8,084
Douglas	751
Elko	17,181
Esmeralda	3,570
Eureka	4,182
Humboldt	9,704
Lander	5,621
Lincoln	10,650
Lyon	2,024
Mineral	3,837
Nye	18,064
Pershing	6,031
Storey	262
Washoe	6,608
White Pine	8,905

PREPARED BY
NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

NEVADA

POPULATION TRENDS

PERSONAL INCOME

NEVADA
POPULATION TRENDS[1]

The single most important factor in Nevada's rapid population growth has been an influx of persons from other states, most notably California. Migration to this and other states is influenced by many factors, but two stand out. Economic opportunity, or job availability, is an important consideration for those of working age; and secondly, upon retirement, many individuals choose to relocate in a warmer climate. Historically, the national migration trend has been one of moving from the Northeast and Midwest to the West and South. New developments have occurred, however, that suggest we may be in the midst of change.

Developments over the last several years indicate that California, Texas and Florida, the states with the largest in-migration, are serving as a base for migration to their respective surrounding states. The Census Bureau calls this the "revolving door" concept. Movement to neighboring states is further heightened when an area like Texas encounters softness in its economy, e.g. the oil industry. A small counter-flow is also evident, the result of some individuals returning to their native states.

In addition to this activity, another factor has recently surfaced. While the South is still the recipient of a strong migrant flow, there is some evidence that the intensity of the flow to the West has diminished. Yet another, and perhaps associated element, is the recent economic performance of the New England and Mideast regions of the country. Job opportunities have been plentiful and personal income growth has soared. But according to the Department of Commerce, one factor which has discouraged some workers from migrating to these areas is the high cost of housing. Whether any of these trends will continue, or become dominant, remains to be seen; a major determinant will be the future economic strength each state displays.

Change also seems to be occurring in the composition of the in-migrants, as determined by several factors. Nevada's birth rate rose by 6 percent or more between 1975 and 1981. Since then the rate of increase has been about one-half this amount. With

1 By Gary Lungstrum, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Research.

the appropriate time lag, although there is not a strict one-for-one correlation, these births affect elementary school enrollments. Counter to expectations, the rate of enrollment growth had shown a declining trend until the 1984-1985 school year when it rose by over 7 percent. This was followed the next year by an increase of about 4.5 percent. Further, preliminary information concerning the current school year indicates a continuance of this same type of activity. In Clark County, for instance, strong increases are apparently being realized at both the secondary and elementary levels. This suggests that the State, more so now than in earlier years, is attracting in-migrants that are comprised of families with school-age children. This coincides with a secondary baby-boom occurring nationwide, the effects of which will be evident in the school systems over the next several years.

Table 1 shows selected historical population statistics as well as projected 1990 estimates for the nation, Nevada and each of the State's counties. Nevada out-paced national population growth between the census years and is expected to continue to do so through the projection period. In 1986 Nevada surpassed the one million mark. The State's rapid growth rate is in part influenced by a relatively small population base. It is also influenced by national trends. While average annual growth nationally will decline one-tenth of a percentage point between 1980 and 1990, the Silver State is expected to slow from a rapid 5.0 percent growth rate to 4.0 percent.

As expected, a growing proportion of the State's population is concentrated in the Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas. In 1970 nearly 81 percent were located in these two areas, while in 1990 this is expected to grow to over 83 percent.

Gaming and agricultural activities are important to many of the rural communities, but the greatest amount of change will be influenced by mining activity. Among the smaller counties, Carson City, Douglas and Elko counties are expected to maintain their ranking as the three most populous counties over the forecast period.

TABLE 1

RESIDENT POPULATION
ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS
1970 - 1990
(July 1)

	Census* 1970	Census* 1980	Average Annual Growth 1970-80	1985	1986	1988 (e)	1990 (e)	Average Annual Growth 1980-90
United States**	203,302	226,546	1.1%	238,740	240,330	244,782	249,203	1.0%
Nevada	488,738	800,508	5.1	967,750	1,007,850	1,096,120	1,180,750	4.0
Las Vegas MSA***	273,288	463,087	5.4	572,140	600,160	657,770	713,000	4.4
Reno MSA***	121,068	193,623	4.8	224,420	231,780	248,090	264,000	3.1
Carson City	15,468	32,022	7.6	35,400	36,040	38,000	39,960	2.2
Churchill	10,513	13,917	2.8	15,450	15,800	17,190	18,500	2.9
Douglas	6,882	19,421	10.9	23,200	24,250	27,160	30,070	4.5
Elko	13,958	17,269	2.2	22,850	23,920	25,110	26,290	4.3
Esmeralda	629	777	2.1	1,380	1,380	1,400	1,410	6.1
Eureka	948	1,198	2.4	1,450	1,530	2,010	2,100	5.8
Humboldt	6,375	9,449	4.0	11,880	11,820	12,930	14,040	4.0
Lander	2,666	4,076	4.3	4,500	4,490	4,740	4,980	2.0
Lincoln	2,557	3,732	3.9	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,400	1.7
Lyon	8,221	13,594	5.2	17,050	17,950	20,180	22,500	5.2
Mineral	7,051	6,217	(1.3)	6,030	6,130	6,500	6,600	0.6
Nye	5,599	9,048	4.9	14,850	14,970	16,250	17,520	6.8
Pershing	2,670	3,408	2.5	3,610	3,850	4,390	4,600	3.0
Storey	695	1,503	8.0	1,780	1,780	1,920	2,050	3.2
White Pine	10,150	8,167	(2.2)	7,560	7,800	8,270	8,730	0.7

e = estimate
* April 1.
** In thousands.
*** Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Nevada, Reno - October 1987.

NEVADA
PERSONAL INCOME[1]

Population density, availability of leisure time, and disposable personal income are three main factors which help determine the fortunes of a tourist-based economy such as Nevada's. During the 1980's, population growth in the Far West, Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions outstripped increases in all other areas of the country. This growth, particularly in the Far West, combined with an apparent resurgence in leisure time to once again spur job growth in this State. Two major tourism indicators, airline traffic and gaming revenues, have recently shown strong gains in this highly competitive area. Further, optimism regarding future business activity can be seen in the current building program in which many new hotel and gaming facilities are being developed. It is recognized, however, that the stock market collapse has produced some uncertainty with regard to the national economy. Nevada had the fastest nationwide rate of job growth throughout most of 1987, and this precedent should be beneficial to the State in the near future.

During the 1980's, personal income growth in the various regions of the nation, except the Plains and Great Lakes areas, increased at an average annual rate of 8 percent or better. The table below shows personal income for selected years for the nation, the Far West and Nevada.

TABLE 2

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME FOR SELECTED YEARS
(millions of dollars)

	UNITED STATES	PERCENT	FAR WEST	PERCENT	NEVADA	PERCENT
1970	$ 825,534	----	$119,848	---	$ 2,406	---
1975	1,308,482	9.6	191,249	9.8	4,219	11.9
1980	2,254,076	11.5	355,984	13.2	9,250	17.0
1986	3,529,522	7.8	573,901	8.3	14,870	8.2

NOTE: Percent indicates average annual growth for each five year period, except 1980 to 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1 By Gary Lungstrum, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Research.

During the more recent period, all three areas show the impact of the combined hyper-inflationary and recessionary activity of the early 1980's. Growth slowed, but as the nation emerged from the back-to-back recessions, new jobs were created and payrolls grew. Records are now being set with respect to the duration of the current peacetime recovery.

Nevada's income growth has historically exceeded that of the Western region and that of the nation. During the most recent comparative period, however, Nevada's growth more closely approximated that of the other two areas. One reason for this is that the gaming industry was affected by a national recession for the first time in the State's history.

This shift is also evident in the State's per capita income growth, but this measure is also heavily influenced by the rapid population growth Nevada has experienced. The table below shows per capita personal income and growth trends for each area.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR SELECTED YEARS
(dollars)

	UNITED STATES	PERCENT	FAR WEST	PERCENT	NEVADA	PERCENT
1970	$ 4,051	---	$ 4,604	---	$ 4,878	---
1975	6,073	8.4	6,806	8.1	6,807	6.9
1980	9,919	10.3	11,336	10.7	11,421	10.9
1986	14,641	6.7	16,348	6.3	15,437	5.2

NOTE: Percentages indicate average annual growth for each five year period, except 1980 to 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1986, per capita income in Nevada, a widely used measure of economic well-being, was above that of the nation, but below that of the Far West region. It has been the economic performance of California, aided in part by Defense Department spending, that has helped maintain the regional average.

In addition to the actual level of total income, each component also reflects important developments. A substantial proportion of Nevada's total 1986 personal income (by place of residence) is associated with industrial earnings - 57 percent; additionally, nearly 24 percent of the total is derived through dividends, interest and rent, while transfer payments

account for about 19 percent. It is interesting to note that these latter two components have each expanded at a faster pace since 1980 for Nevada than for the nation. Future expectations, based on an aging of the population and a continuance of the migratory trends to the West and South, suggest that a significant increase in transfer payments will take place as the Sunbelt states, including Nevada, continue to attract retirees.

NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

THE NATIONAL AND NEVADA ECONOMY[1]
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OUTLOOK

Perhaps the most notable feature of the Nevada economy during 1987 was a substantial expansion in industrial employment. After settling into what most analysts considered a "normal" growth pattern, the economy took off in 1987 and added nearly 29,000 jobs to the industrial base. This rate of growth, in excess of 6 percent, put the State in the forefront of the nation.

TABLE 4

NEVADA ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT#
(thousands)

	1986	1987(e)	% Change
Total	468.6	497.5	6.2%
Mining	6.3	6.7	6.3
Construction	27.4	30.5	11.3
Manufacturing	22.2	23.2	4.5
TCPU*	26.6	27.6	3.8
Trade	94.8	100.0	5.5
FIRE**	22.5	24.1	7.1
Service	207.3	221.8	7.0
HGR***	129.7	139.0	7.2
Government	61.5	63.6	3.4

\# Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.
e = Estimate.
* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

The key element in Nevada's expansion was the hotels/gaming/ recreation sector. This sector alone contributed approximately one-third of the overall addition to the

1 By James Hanna, Chief, Nevada Employment Security Research.

industrial base, growing at a rate of 7.2 percent over-the-year. The revival of this key component in the Nevada economy should dampen concerns regarding the California Lottery and the spread of legalized gaming elsewhere. Other sectors which grew faster than the State average during this period were mining, construction and finance/ insurance/real estate.

The rapid expansion in mining was due to the rising price of gold and the discovery, development and processing of microscopic gold deposits. While the job gain was relatively small in terms of absolute numbers, it had a very positive impact on rural Nevada. Construction benefited from both low interest rates through most of the year and a growing population. This was also the case for finance/insurance/real estate establishments.

On the other side of the coin, slow growth was recorded in the transportation/ communications/public utilities industry, continuing a pattern which has been evident throughout the eighties. Government paralleled this activity, as it was mainly affected by continued slow growth in State and local employment.

In addition to industrial differences, there were regional ones as well. The Las Vegas MSA [1], spurred by the rapidly expanding hotels/gaming/recreation sector, will account for two-thirds of the statewide job growth this year. Las Vegas' annual growth rate is essentially twice that of the Reno MSA.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS: In an apparent contradiction to job growth, the unemployment rate hovered in the 5.5 to 6.0 percent range throughout the year, and it actually trended upwards during the latter part. In addition, as pointed out in the following chart, the Reno MSA consistently recorded lower unemployment rates than its faster growing neighbor to the south.

Behind this rather confusing pattern is the fact that, within limits, relatively high regional unemployment rates sometimes reflect prosperity as opposed to economic hardship. Economic prosperity in a region generally results in an in-migration of people seeking employment or economic opportunity. Often these individuals, upon relocation, experience some unemployment prior to obtaining a job and, consequently, push the

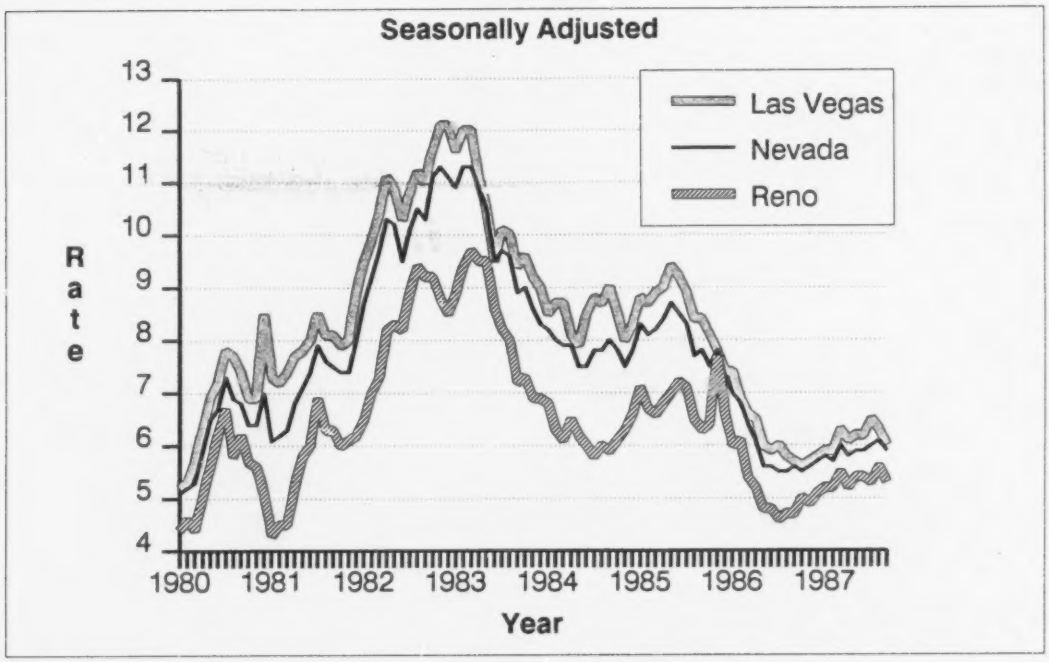
1 Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as Clark County for the Las Vegas MSA and as Washoe County for the Reno MSA. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.

unemployment rate up. By the same token, many stagnant areas record low unemployment rates after out-migration has essentially pared the labor force down to those who are working.

Another factor which might contribute to the north-south differential is that the Las Vegas hotels/gaming/recreation sector has traditionally tended to produce higher turnover or movement within the casino sector than has its Reno counterpart. To some degree, this is the result of the larger reliance of the south on convention business and the temporary nature of these jobs.

CHART 1

NEVADA, LAS VEGAS MSA AND RENO MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(percent)



Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

THE NATIONAL OUTLOOK

Nevada's economic climate is closely tied to that of the nation and, to some extent, to the international economy. Prior to the stock market disturbance in October, the outlook was essentially that the national economic expansion that began in November of 1982 would probably continue for the next 12 to 18 months. The Congressional Budget Office in its August 1987 publication, *The Economic and Budget Outlook: An Update*, anticipated the following:

TABLE 5

UNITED STATES
KEY ECONOMIC VARIABLES-ACTUAL AND FORECASTED
1986-1988

	1986	1987(e)	1988(e)
Real Gross National Product[1]	2.2	3.1	2.6
Consumer Price Index[2]	0.9	5.1	5.2
Unemployment Rate[3]	7.0	6.3	6.1
Three-Month Treasury Bill Rate	6.0	5.9	6.6
Ten-Year Government Bond Rate	7.7	8.1	8.5

e = Estimates.

SOURCE: United States Congressional Budget Office.

The slightly lower growth in GNP is the result of expected higher interest rates and the negative impact of higher inflation rates on household real (inflation adjusted) income. Higher interest rates stem from the anticipated continuation of Federal Reserve monetary policies geared to dampen inflation and to keep the dollar from falling precipitously. The most important factor behind all of this is the rate of inflation - which is anticipated to increase due to higher oil prices and an acceleration in import prices.

The conditions in the stock market may alter the outlook. Many forecasters now feel that interest rates, which declined following the stock market downturn, may remain at lower levels than anticipated. However, the continued fall of the dollar on the foreign markets may make the Federal Reserve monetary policy a key component in the 1988 outlook. The expected impact on Nevada follows.

1 Fourth quarter to fourth quarter (percent change).
2 Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, fourth quarter to fourth quarter (percernt change).
3 Calendar Year (percent).

THE NEVADA OUTLOOK

Increased uncertainty over 1988's economic performance was introduced in October with the unprecedented turmoil of the stock market. Although the effect on the economy will take some time to shake out, reduced inflationary pressures and a possible reduction in interest rates should be evident. Nevada business growth could be slowed if consumer spending declines.

Nevada's economic outlook generally calls for a continuation of 1987 patterns. The rate of job growth is expected to drop by approximately one percentage point. The pattern of industrial growth will probably change slightly. Construction and the finance/ insurance/real estate industries growth will depend, to a large degree, on the level of interest rates. Little change is anticipated for the unemployment rate, which should fluctuate in the 5.5 to 6.5 percent range throughout the year. In all, however, 1988 should be another good year for the Nevada economy.

LAS VEGAS MSA
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AND OUTLOOK

LAS VEGAS MSA[1]
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OUTLOOK[2]

The economic health of the Las Vegas area continued to improve during the latter months of 1986 and reflected even more positive signs during the first several months of 1987. Economic activity during 1986 was spurred by record visitor counts as nearly 15.2 million visitors spent an estimated $7.5 billion in the Las Vegas market.

During the first six months of 1987, visitation was even stronger and totaled nearly 10 million persons by the end of July. This was an impressive gain of nearly 9 percent over record 1986 levels. Air passenger and vehicle counts into the area continue to reflect significant visitor gains as shown in the following charts.

If the 1987 trend continues, visitor volume could easily surpass 16 million persons. The number of convention delegates coming to the area continues to grow, making up a larger share of the visitor market. Delegates numbered just over 1.5 million in 1986 and are expected to reach 1.8 million in 1987.

A great deal of the strength in the Las Vegas economy can be attributed to the economic conditions of the nation, region and, in particular, the surrounding states of California, Arizona and Utah. Well over one-half of all visitors to the area originate from these three states, particularly California where personal income continues to reflect impressive gains. And, unemployment has been trending down for many months - well below the national rate.

Las Vegas economic conditions outside of the tourism industry were also very robust. This was reflected by the numerous new businesses created throughout most industries. This trend has been evident over the past two or three years and attests to the strength of the Las Vegas economy.

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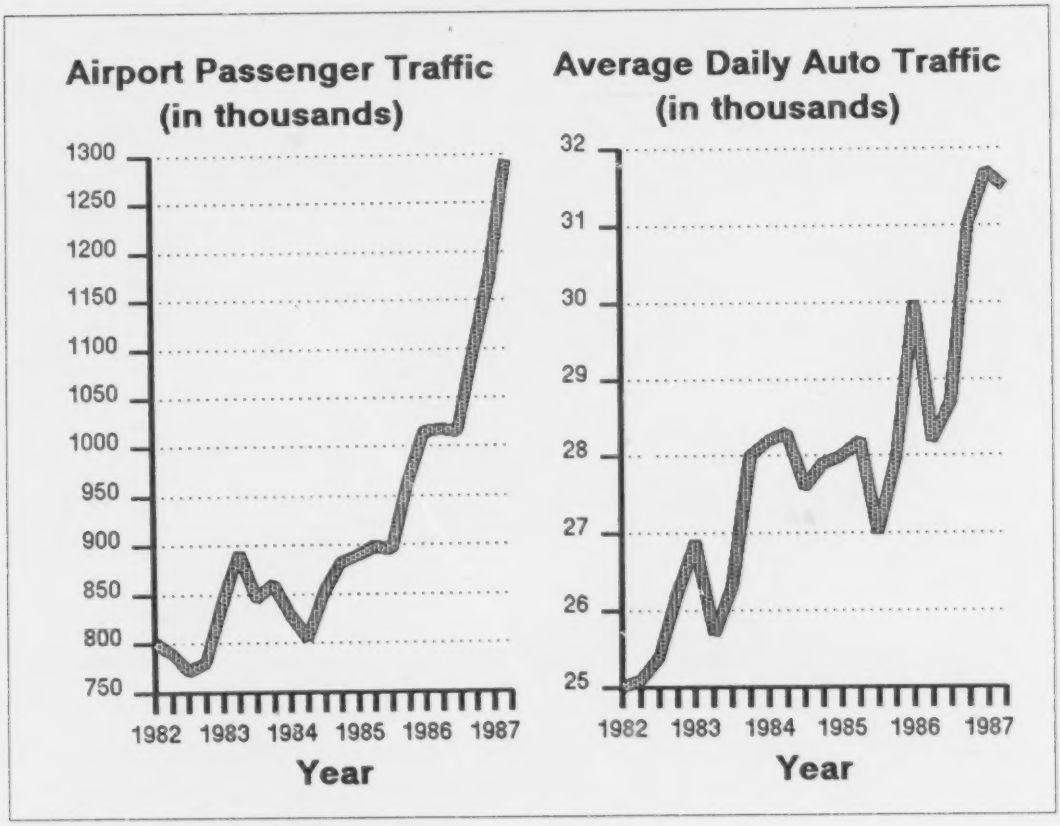
1 Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as Clark County for the Las Vegas MSA and as Washoe County for the Reno MSA. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.

2 By Robert Murdock, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Research.

CHART 2

LAS VEGAS MSA
AIR PASSENGER* AND VEHICLE COUNTS**



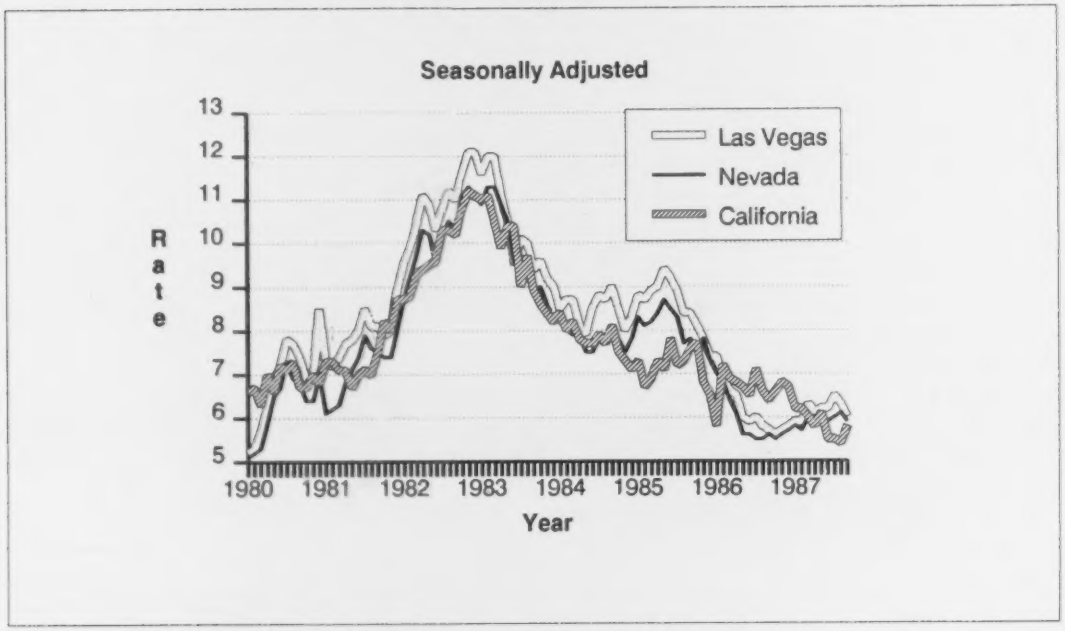
* McCarran International Airport.
** Nevada Department of Transportation counting stations.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS: Despite the obvious strength mirrored by the area's economy, joblessness in the Las Vegas MSA has drifted slightly upward during the second and third quarters. However, most analysts agree this increase is not significant. Currently in the range of 6 percent, unemployment continues to be considerably less than the 12.1 percent, or nearly 40,000 jobless persons, recorded during the recession of the early 1980's.

As shown in the following chart, the Las Vegas unemployment rate was at a low of 5.9 percent in January, climbing to a high of 6.5 percent in July, and again dropping to 6.0 percent in September, the most recent month available.

CHART 3

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA AND LAS VEGAS MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(percent)



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employmen Security Research.

In contrast, a comparison with national or California unemployment shows that the Las Vegas trend moved in an opposite direction. The national rate went from a high of 6.7 percent in January to 5.9 percent in September. California declined from a high of 6.2 rcent in January and February to 5.8 percent in September. It might have been expected that local rates have followed these declines.

Some Las Vegas unemployment can be attributed to the fact that the area has a very transient population. Here, as elsewhere in the State, a significant level of in-migration is associated with the very rapid increase in population. At the same time, there has been an abundance of entry level semi-skilled job opportunities in the area. Many businesses have expressed an inability to fill a number of these positions. This problem could

foreshadow an upward drift in entry level wages. Nonetheless, it is anticipated that the unemployment rate will generally remain unchanged from 1986, averaging 6.2% in 1987 (see Table 6).

LABOR FORCE: Gains in the number of persons in the Las Vegas labor force continued to be impressive. On an annual basis the labor force surpassed the 300,000 mark for the first time in 1986, averaging 310,000 (see Table 6). The increase was a gain of 4.6 percent over the previous year, much higher than the gains experienced during the early 1980's.

TABLE 6

LAS VEGAS MSA
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(thousands)

	1985	1986	85-86 %CHANGE	1987e	86-87 %CHANGE
Total Labor Force	296.3	310.0	4.6%	334.8	8.0%
Unemployment	25.4	19.1	-24.8%	20.8	8.9%
Unemployment Rate	8.6%	6.2%	-----	6.2	-----
Total Employment*	270.9	290.0	7.4%	314.1	8.0%

e = Estimate.
* Total Employment adjusted by Census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

Even stronger growth in the labor force is expected during 1987. It is estimated that the labor force will reach 334,800 for the year, an 8 percent increase. This is well above the average annual growth rate of 4.5 percent experienced during this decade.

ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT: This measure of employment is the number of jobs in an area at various businesses or establishments (in the previous section, the employment levels discussed were counts of persons by place of residence).

During 1986, the number of jobs continued to increase at a very healthy pace as nearly 16,000 new positions were created in the Las Vegas MSA. As reflected in Table 7, employment averaged 262,500, which was 6.5 percent higher than the previous year. This gain is greater than the average annual growth rate of around 3.2 percent experienced

during this decade. The number of jobs in the area during 1986 increased steadily over the months and reached a high during December of 271,700.

The early months of 1987 reflected accelerated employment growth as jobs climbed past 280,000 during April and reached 288,900 by September, the most recent month available. During 1987, it is estimated that jobs in Las Vegas will increase by nearly 21,000; total establishment-based industrial employment should average an estimated 283,400. As shown in Table 7, this increase represents an 8 percent gain in employment. The industries which seem to exhibit the strongest job gains are construction, service and finance/insurance/real estate.

TABLE 7

LAS VEGAS MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT#
1985-1987 Annual Averages
(thousands)

	1985	1986	85/86 % CHANGE	1987(e)	86/87 %CHANGE
Total	246.6	262.5	6.5%	283.4	8.0%
Mining	0.2	0.3	50.0	0.3	0.0
Construction	14.3	16.5	15.4	18.5	12.1
Manufacturing	14.4	15.0	4.2	15.8	5.3
Trade	52.2	54.8	5.0	58.0	5.8
FIRE**	12.6	13.4	6.4	14.5	8.2
Service	115.8	123.6	.7	135.5	9.6
HGR***	77.9	81.6	4.8	89.5	9.7
Government	29.3	30.8	5.1	32.3	4.8

\# Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with the labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.
e = Estimate.
* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

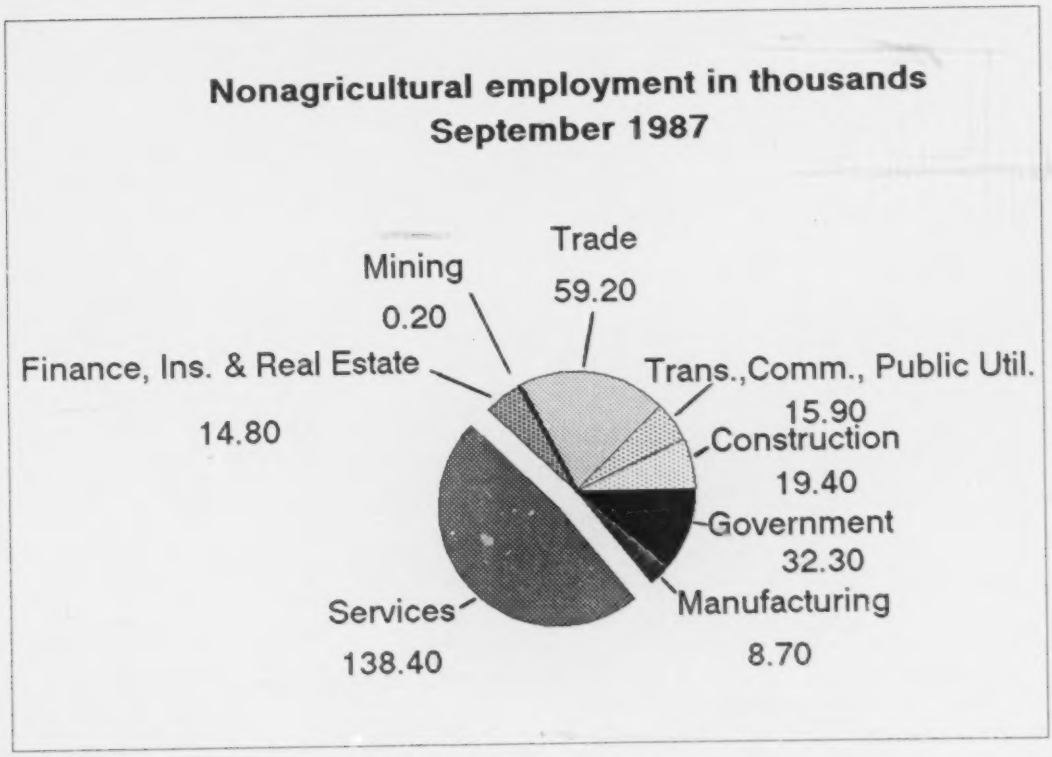
SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

The gains in construction and finance/insurance/real estate are generally related to strong residential building and the associated home mortgage industry. However, there may be a softening in housing demand and mortgage refinancing should interest rates drift upward or stay near the current level of 11 percent. A lesser impact may result due to

financial market uncertainties introduced with the rapid stock market decline during October. There were numerous commercial expansions or additions in the area. Many of these are in the service industry and include such firms as the Park Hotel/Casino, Paddlewheel Hotel/Casino, Aladdin Hotel/Casino, Colorado Belle Hotel/Casino, the Railroad Pass Hotel/Casino and others.

CHART 4

LAS VEGAS MSA
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

As reflected in the chart above, the service industry, which includes gaming establishments, continued to dominate the industrial mix of the Las Vegas area. Service and trade industries combined to directly account for nearly seven of ten jobs, while manufacturing amounted to only 3 percent of total employment. Nationally, manufacturing accounts for around 18 percent of employment.

When compared to the rest of the State, the Las Vegas MSA industrial mix differs somewhat. Services (especially the hotels/gaming/recreation sector), construction, finance/insurance/real estate and trade make up a larger share of the industrial employment base than the State as a whole. On the other hand, the MSA's share of jobs in the mining, manufacturing and government industries are less than the concentration found statewide.

Extensive efforts have been made to diversify the area economy. The job mix, however, has remained relatively constant over the last several years. There has been some reduction in the percentage share of total employment in the hotels/gaming/ recreation (HGR) sector since the start of the decade (see Table 8), but the service industry as a whole has accounted for a larger share of total jobs.

TABLE 8

LAS VEGAS MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT#
1980-1987
(Percent Distribution)

	1980	1985	1986	1987(e)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.5
Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
TCPU*	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6
Trade	21.1	21.2	20.9	20.5
Retail Trade	18.2	17.8	17.5	17.1
FIRE**	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1
Service	46.5	47.0	47.1	47.8
HGR***	32.1	31.6	31.1	31.6
Government	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.4

\# Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.
e = Estimate.
* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

NOTE: Percentages based on rounded data.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

THE 1988 OUTLOOK

The outlook for the Las Vegas area during 1988 appears to be bright, although most of the area's fortune will depend upon the condition of the surrounding states and the nation. Most economists and business analysts in the area expect a banner year. However, conditions could be dampened in the Las Vegas market by a sustained increase in interest rates and/or a sustained escalation of consumer prices. But this expectation is lessened by the recent stock market downturn.

Tourism, the area's mainstay, should remain strong or even increase its influence as overseas traveling becomes more expensive due to the declining relative value of the dollar. On the other hand, foreign travelers, benefiting from the dollar's decline, may choose Las Vegas as their destination. Likewise, substantial growth in the gaming industry will probably spur renewed and expanded promotions for the domestic as well as the foreign traveler. Visitor and convention statistics will most likely reach new highs during 1988. Continued government efforts toward economic diversification of the State economy will also provide impetus for new firms to locate in the area and further expand industrial employment. In addition, significant job growth will occur in many industries just to supply goods and services to the rapidly expanding service sector.

During 1988, the Las Vegas MSA labor force should continue to grow, increasing by greater than 6 percent. This is faster than the average annual growth rate experienced during this decade of around 4.5 percent. The number of new jobs will also continue to expand at a brisk pace as establishment-based industrial employment grows at an annual rate of around 6.2 percent. As reflected in Table 9, construction, finance/insurance/real estate and service will be growing at a faster than average rate, while manufacturing, transportation/ communications/public utilities and government will expand much slower than the average of all jobs.

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY: The following is a detailed outlook for the individual industries in the area.

MINING: There has been a resurgence of mining over the last several years in most areas of the State; however, the Las Vegas MSA mining industry has seen little change in employment levels. Many of the mining jobs in the area are administrative or relate to the construction industry in the form of gravel pit or rock quarry operations. Therefore,

the increase in mining activity, apparent in other areas of the State, will not translate into substantial job gains in Las Vegas.

TABLE 9

LAS VEGAS MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT#
1987-1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(thousands)

	1987(e)	1988(e)	87/88 % CHANGE
Total	283.4	300.9	6.2%
Mining	0.3	0.3	0.0
Construction	18.5	19.9	7.6
Manufacturing	8.5	8.9	4.7
TCPU*	15.8	16.5	4.4
Trade	58.0	61.0	5.2
FIRE**	14.5	15.5	6.9
Service	135.5	145.5	7.4
HGR***	89.5	96.1	7.4
Government	32.3	33.3	3.1

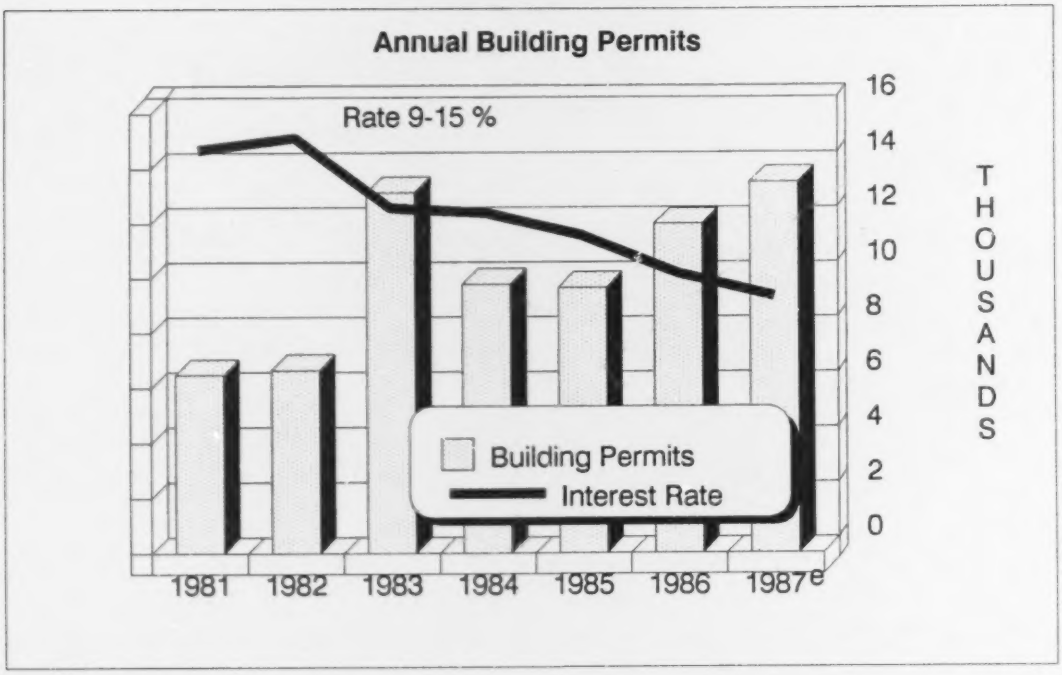
\# Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with the labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.
e = Estimate.
* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

CONSTRUCTION: Job growth in this industry continues to be one of the strongest in the area. Spurred on by an extensive amount of commercial construction and numerous residential projects, annual job gains have been above average for several years. This trend should continue as many new projects regularly unfold. One such project, Sun City, by Del Webb Corporation, includes a proposal to construct up to 3,000 homes for over 10,000 people. The following chart presents recent trends in building permits issued in the MSA. Authorizations for 1987 are somewhat less than those experienced in 1986, but levels continue to be very high by historical standards. This trend could change depending on interest rate levels or shifts in consumer demand. Many of the upcoming commercial projects might be undertaken through internal financing.

CHART 5

LAS VEGAS MSA
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS



SOURCE: City/county building and planning departments within Las Vegas MSA.

Future projects, especially in the hotels/gaming/recreation industry, should continue to produce gains in construction employment. These specific projects are discussed in the service industry section. As Table 9 shows, construction employment should climb to a total of nearly 20,000 jobs in 1988. This is a healthy increase of 1,400 jobs or 7.6 percent.

MANUFACTURING: This sector's relative share of employment has been declining in recent years. Strong growth in other industries, particularly construction and service, has overshadowed manufacturing job gains. However, several new manufacturers such as Kidd and Company, Gold Bond Ice Cream and Aero Jet Inc. have recognized the potential of the Las Vegas market and located in the area. During 1988, new firms such as Berry Plastics will open for business.

Table 9 shows that it is anticipated that 1988 job gains will again be less than the average gain in all jobs. Job levels in 1988 are projected to reach nearly 9,000, an increase of 4.7 percent. That is well below the 6.2 percent gain expected for all jobs.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC UTILITIES: Employment levels in this industry continue to be bolstered by increases in airline traffic into the area and have been further strengthened by growth in the ground transportation system. One of these support systems, the $2.8 million Downtown Transportation Center, recently opened. However, overall employment gains in the area will be less than the increase of all jobs. During 1988, it is anticipated that employment in the transportation/communications/public utilities industry will increase by 700 positions to 16,500 jobs. This is an annual increase of only 4.4 percent.

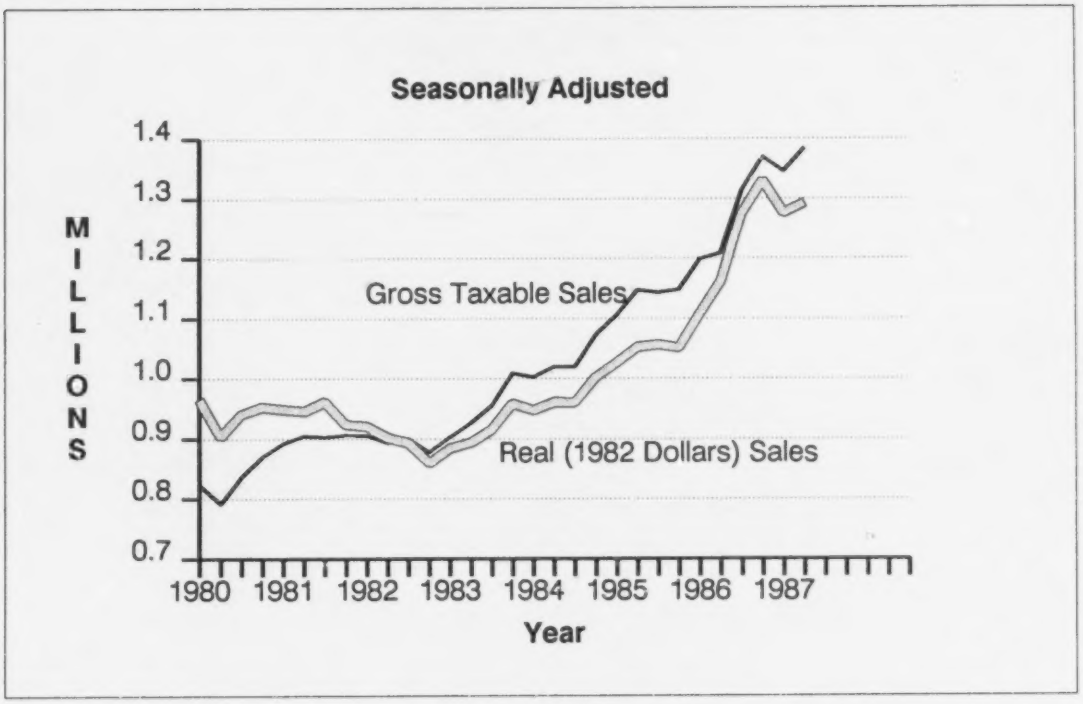
TRADE: The trade industry is one of the major industries in the area. Second only to service in size, this industry provides nearly 21 percent of all the jobs in the Las Vegas MSA. Much of the employment can be attributed to the large number of tourists who come to the area. Eating and drinking establishments depend largely on visitor business and currently make up nearly 30 percent of total trade jobs.

During 1987 many major retailers expanded their operations. Some of these included Albertson's Food Centers, Target Stores, Mervyn's and Montgomery Ward. The increase in the number of retail sales operations is very evident in the level of taxable retail sales for the area. Second quarter 1987 revenues were $1.4 billion, up 14.6 percent over the same quarter a year ago. The Las Vegas sales revenue amounts to nearly 54 percent of the State total. Additionally, there was an upswing in the start of construction of specialty or theme shopping malls such as Topaz Plaza, West Sahara Town Plaza and Philadelphia Square. Also, S & V Development has proposed an amusement mall, a new concept for the area which has proved to be successful in other parts of the country.

These new developments will continue to propel employment levels in the trade industry. Employment is expected to reach 61,000, an increase of 3,000 jobs during the year; but employment growth during 1988 is expected to be less than the annual growth for all industries, increasing by 5.2 percent. This is a full percentage point below the total job increase for all industries.

CHART 6

LAS VEGAS MSA TAXABLE SALES



NOTE: Real (1982) dollars derived by deflating gross taxable revenues using the U. S. Consumer Price Index commodities less food index series.

SOURCE: Nevada Department of Taxation.

FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE: This industry continues to exhibit strength in the Las Vegas area. A substantial portion of the job growth can be attributed to the expansion of area financial institutions and to the residential mortgage industry. The latter is tied to the strength of the residential construction industry which has expanded throughout most of 1987. Expansion of such existing facilities as the Citibank credit card processing center will bolster employment in the coming months.

Next year should again be a strong one for the finance/insurance/real estate industry. It is estimated that the number of jobs will increase by 1,000 as employment levels reach 15,500. This is an increase of 6.9 percent over the 1987 levels, quite a bit higher than the average increase of all jobs in the area. Rising mortgage interest rates through September have softened this growth. However, any further rate increases may be less likely given

the need to rebuild confidence in the national economy following the recent problems in the stock market.

SERVICE: The size and economic strength of the service industry, particularly the hotels/gaming/recreation sector, continues to dominate the area economy. During 1988, it is expected that the number of visitors could exceed the 17 million mark. In addition, conventions will continue to become a more integral part of the Las Vegas market as the number of convention delegates should approach 2 million. For example, some of the major conventions scheduled for 1988 include: International Winter Consumer Electronics Show, 100,000 delegates; American Association of School Administrators, 15,000 delegates; Pacific Automotive Show, 28,000 delegates; Ski Industries America, 15,000 delegates; National Association of Broadcasters, 40,000 delegates; International Cosmetology Expo, 25,000 delegates; International Council Of Shopping Centers, 15,000 delegates; National Office Machine Dealers Association, 15,000 delegates; Specialty Equipment Market Association, 20,000 delegates; and Comdex, 85,000 delegates.

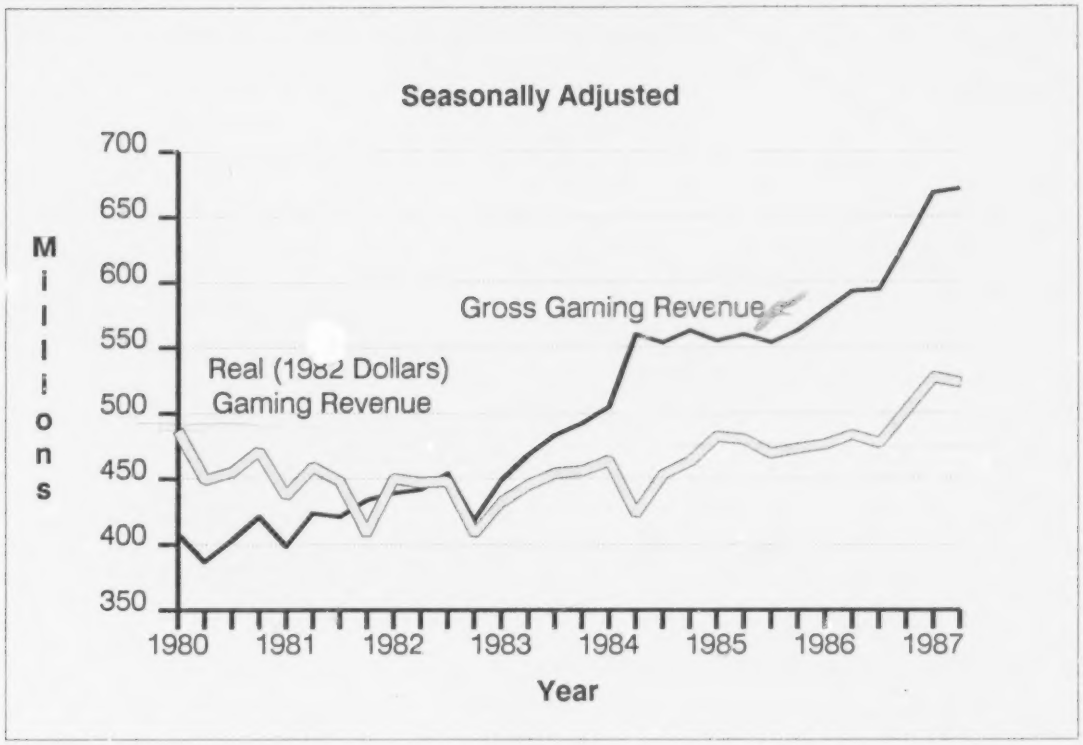
Attesting to the vigor of the Las Vegas market are the numerous new or expanded facilities which are scheduled to open during 1988. At least 12 major building projects are currently being undertaken by hotels/gaming/recreation sector firms. Estimated cost for these projects approaches $250 million. In addition, a new resort being constructed on the strip by the Golden Nugget owner is estimated to require in excess of $500 million to complete by its opening date. South Star, another project now in the planning stage, could include 10,000 rooms and cost an estimated $1 billion to complete. Projects now under construction and scheduled to open during 1988 will add in excess of 3,000 rooms to the nearly 59,000 currently in existence in the Las Vegas Area.

Not all of this new development is in the Las Vegas area proper. Expansions are being undertaken at the Peppermill in Mesquite, Gold Strike in Jean and at Stateline on the Interstate 15 western Nevada border. In addition, Laughlin, the boomtown of southern Nevada, will continue to show considerable expansion. Harrah's Laughlin and the Ramada Station are expected to open in 1988, adding nearly 1,000 rooms to that market. These expansions should have little difficulty in being utilized. Las Vegas occupancy rates have remained at over 85 percent during most of 1987, and occupancy rates in Laughlin have averaged well in excess of 90 percent during the past year.

Another indicator of the economic well-being of the gaming industry is gross gaming revenues. These revenues have been very strong in Las Vegas. Gross gaming revenues for the fiscal year ending in June of 1987 totaled $2.57 billion, up 11.9 percent over the previous year. Gaming revenues were also strong statewide, but they have been heavily dominated by the Las Vegas Market. In recent years, nearly 70 percent of Nevada's total gaming revenues have originated in Las Vegas.

CHART 7

LAS VEGAS MSA
GROSS GAMING REVENUES



NOTE: Real (1982) dollars derived by deflating gross gaming revenues using the U. S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) entertainment services index.

SOURCE: Nevada Gaming Control Board.

Not all service industry growth is expected to be found in the hotels/gaming/recreation sector. Significant growth should also occur in the business service sector. Although this sector is not as large as hotels/gaming/ recreation, it is expected to expand faster than the average for all jobs. A great deal of this growth will be found in computer, building maintenance and janitorial services.

The total service sector is projected to increase by 7.4 percent or 10,000 jobs during 1988, nearly one-half of the gain for all jobs. Many of these jobs, 6,700, will be in the hotels/gaming/recreation sector. This growth is much higher than that expected for all jobs in the area and the State. Las Vegas MSA service sector jobs are projected to total 96,100 for the year.

GOVERNMENT: The growth of government in the area continues to reflect the tight restraints public sector budgets have experienced in recent years. However, a 1987 expansion within the educational sector increased local government employment as six new elementary schools were opened by the Clark County School District to accommodate student population gains.

Overall growth in 1988 should continue to be subdued, as employment is expected to total 33,300, an increase of 1,000 jobs or 3.1 percent. This is significantly less than the 6.2 percent average of all jobs.

RENO MSA
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AND OUTLOOK

RENO MSA[1]
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OUTLOOK[2]

The economy in the Truckee Meadows has shown moderate growth through September 1987. Factors contributing to this improvement over 1986 include a healthy State and national economy. This is reflected by a significant increase in employment. During the year, Nevada led the country in the percentage increase of new job growth. At the same time, many local Washoe County firms, across all industrial sectors, have expanded their payrolls. Additionally, the rate of unemployment, a key barometer of a community's economic health, has remained within a favorable range of 5.0 to 5.6 percent through September 1987. This is somewhat higher than it was one year ago, but is nevertheless quite positive when compared to the national or State rate. A portion of the increase in unemployment can be attributed to numerous individuals who have come to the area seeking employment and who, for a variety of reasons, have not been able to find an appropriate job.

Business activity has also been heightened at the more than 7,000 retailing establishments in the MSA. Increased tourism levels have bolstered retail sales as well as gaming revenues at local hotels and casinos. For the first time in several years, the casino industry has begun to rebound from its earlier sluggish performance, showing signs of renewed vitality. These gains have occurred in spite of the lingering effects of the 1986 moratorium on construction of new hotels and casinos and are quite impressive.

Advertising and promotional efforts have been expanded by many groups to boost tourism levels to the Silver State and to northern Nevada. At the State level, officials have authorized the establishment of a tourism office in the Far East. In addition to promoting tourism, this office will encourage Oriental firms to establish business ventures in the State. At the local level, the Reno-Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority and other

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1 Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as Washoe County for the Reno MSA and Clark County for Las Vegas MSA. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.

2 By George Anastassatos, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

northern Nevada tourist-oriented businesses have developed new strategies to bring more visitors to the Reno area. The new multi-million dollar Northgate Golf Course and Clubhouse in northwest Reno is expected to open next spring, providing more activities for convention visitors.

Airline service at the Reno Cannon International Airport has improved. Several new buildings have been added at the airport while other enhancements have been made. The repaired instrument landing system (ILS), an electronic system enabling aircraft to land during inclement weather conditions, should minimize the cancellation and re-routing of flights from the Truckee Meadows during the winter season. In addition, there are more scheduled flights, e.g. one airline recently announced the addition of 5 new daily flights to western cities from Reno.

Significant expenditures have been made to local highways and to transportation networks. Several sections of the McCarran Boulevard ring route are in various stages of completion, one of which is located in southwest Reno. Construction bids for the portion spanning the Truckee River in northwest Reno are expected to be solicited during 1988, with an estimated completion date in 1990. The multi-million dollar Sparks Boulevard interchange at Highway 80 in Sparks is expected to get underway next year. A $7.5 million freeway ramp project near the airport is also nearing completion. Other on-going highway construction projects are continuing throughout many areas of the county.

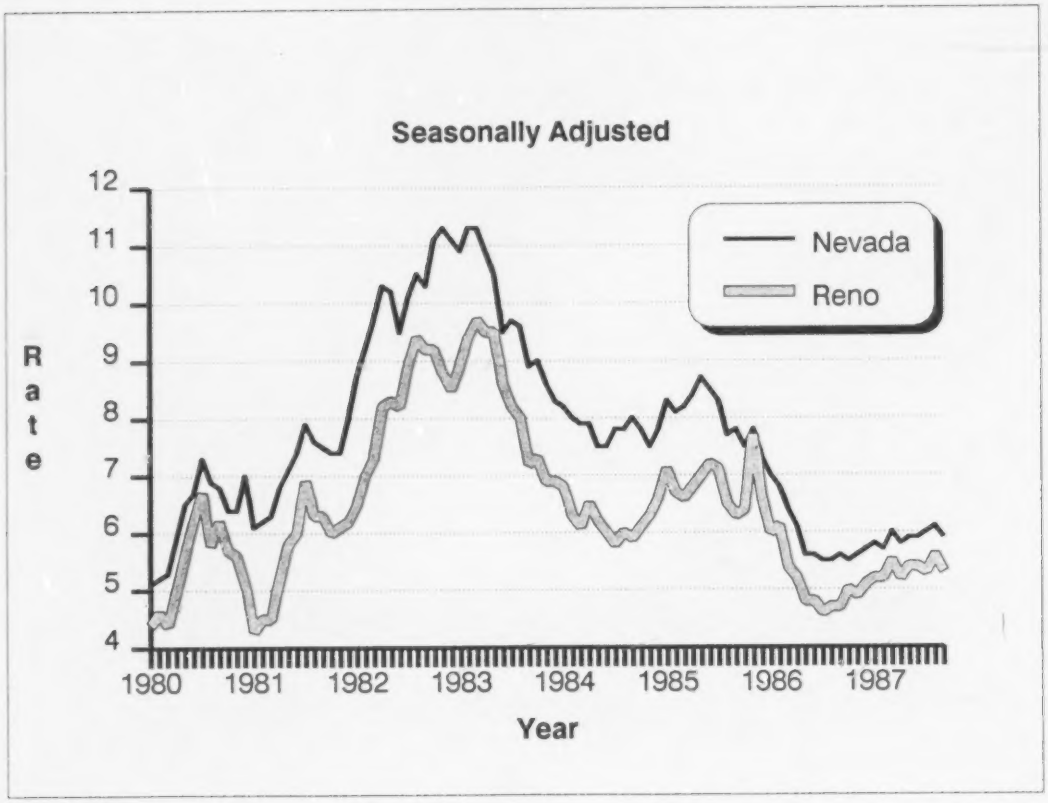
More first-class hotel rooms and convention space have been added during the past year. Approximately 25,000 hotel/motel rooms are currently available, with an additional 1,400 rooms becoming available in the next 24 months. The new rooms should allow the area to attract larger conferences and conventions.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS: The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate began the year at 5.2 percent, nine-tenths of a percentage point below the previous years level. It was also below the State's 5.8 percent and substantially below the nation's 6.7 percent. The County's rate remained unchanged during February, but edged upwards to 5.5 percent in March. It fluctuated very little until August when it reached its highest level of the year, 5.6 percent. September's rate dropped by three-tenths, but stayed within the 5.0-5.6 percent range established during the past 12 months. Joblessness is expected to show little change during the last quarter of the year. This is despite the closure of a major manufacturing firm in southeast Reno in late September. Most of the anticipated

unemployment will be seasonal in nature. Overall, the annual average jobless rate for the year, 5.3 percent, is expected to be only slightly higher than the 1986 level (see Table 10).

CHART 8

NEVADA AND RENO MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1980 - 1987
(percent)



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

The expected 1988 labor force growth of 3.9 percent is slightly less than the 4.3 percent growth experienced during the previous year. This gain will include 5,400 new jobs, an increase sufficient to hold the rate of unemployment in the 4.9 to 5.3 percent range.

TABLE 10

RENO MSA
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
1986 - 1988
(thousands)

	1986	1987(e)	86-87 % CHANGE	1988(e)	87-88 %CHANGE
Total Labor Force	136.3	142.1	4.3%	147.7	3.9%
Unemployment	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.7	2.7
Unemp. Rate	5.1%	5.3%	-----	5.2%	-----
Total Employment*	129.3	134.6	4.1	140.0	4.0

* Adjusted By Census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.
e = Estimate.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT: On a percentage-share basis, establishment-based industrial employment during 1987 was little changed from its 1986 levels (see Table 11). Construction and trade were the only two sectors which experienced increases over the year ago period and their respective shares were appreciably higher than in 1984.

TABLE 11

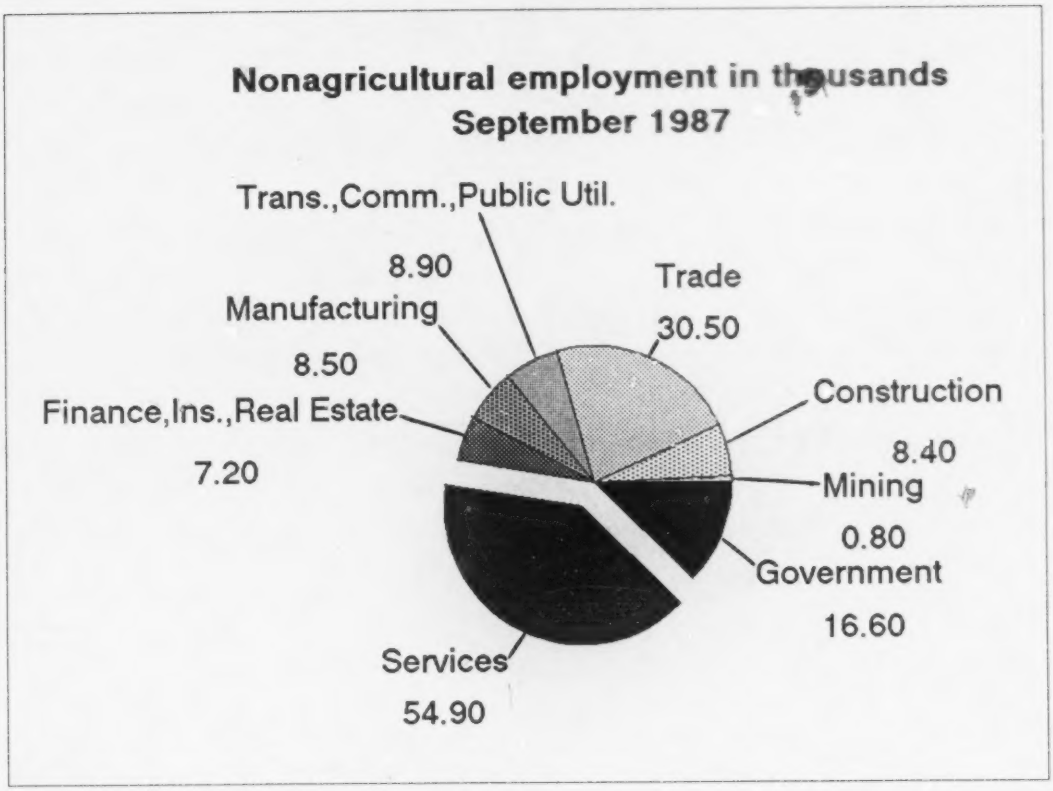
RENO MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT#
1984-1987
(Percent Distribution)

	1984	1985	1986	1987(e)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Construction	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.8
Manufacturing	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5
TCPU*	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7
Trade	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8
FIRE**	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4
Service	39.6	39.7	40.4	40.4
HGR***	24.6	24.1	23.3	23.3
Government	14.1	13.7	12.3	11.9

\# Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.
e = Estimate.
* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.
NOTE: Percentages based on rounded data.
SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

CHART 9

RENO MSA
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

Employment shares for manufacturing remained unchanged; however, its level was lower than it was during 1984. Finance/insurance/real estate's share was also unchanged from 1986, having experienced little change over the four year period.

Similarly, service and its hotels/gaming/recreation component remained unchanged from their 1986 levels. Service's employment share of total jobs was greater than during the two previous periods, while the opposite occurred for hotels/gaming/recreation. Its share has been steadily declining since 1984. Government's share of total jobs during 1987 is also much lower than it was in 1984. Transportation/communications/public utilities' and mining's share of employment was slightly less during 1987. However,

transportation/communications/public utilities share was slightly higher than during 1984 and 1985.

During 1986, there were 7,201 establishments doing business in the Reno MSA that were registered with the Nevada Employment Security Department. This was 178 more than for the previous year and was a gain of 2.5 percent. This rate was slightly below the growth reported for the State at 2.7 percent and well below the 3.5 percent increase reported for the Las Vegas area. Growth was exhibited in all major industrial categories except hotels/gaming/recreation, which had one less firm than the previous year. It should be noted that during 1985, hotels/gaming /recreation added only 2 new firms. The service industry recorded the largest increase of new firms with 106, almost two-thirds of the county total. Manufacturing added 30, significantly higher than the prior year's increase of 7. Construction and transportation/communications/public utilities added 20 each. Trade experienced the lowest increases with 4 additions. Between 1984-1985, trade had added considerably more firms with 38 new businesses. See Appendix B for more detailed information on average annual wages and number of firms by industrial sector.

THE 1988 OUTLOOK

During 1987, Reno MSA establishment-based industrial employment growth is expected to increase by 4.1 percent. This gain is not as rapid as in previous years, but it is faster than it has been since 1984. On a percentage-basis, anticipated job growth should occur in all industries except mining, which is expected to remain unchanged. Growth in trade and finance/insurance/real estate should be up by favorable margins, closely followed by gains in service and manufacturing. Employment in transportation/ communications/public utilities and government should exhibit smaller gains.

TABLE 12

RENO MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT#
1986 - 1988
(thousands)

	1986	1987(e)	86-87 % CHANGE	1988(e)	87-88 % CHANGE
Total	126.4	131.6	4.1%	136.9	4.0%
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
Construction	6.9	7.6	10.1	8.0	5.3
Manufacturing	8.2	8.5	3.7	8.9	4.7
TCPU*	8.6	8.8	2.3	9.1	3.4
Trade	28.5	30.0	5.3	31.4	4.7
FIRE**	6.8	7.1	4.4	7.4	4.2
Service	51.1	53.2	4.1	55.5	4.3
HGR***	29.5	30.7	4.1	32.0	4.2
Government	15.6	15.7	0.6	15.9	1.3

* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.
e = Estimate.
# Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY: The following sections are a more detailed look at each industry's prospects in the coming year.

MINING: Job growth during the coming year in this industry should show no change, remaining at around the 700 job level it has maintained since 1984. The demand for and price of gold have been stabilizing factors thus far this year. In fact, the price of gold has remained quite favorable in the $430-$470 per ounce range. Actual mining activities in the State generally occur in the rural counties, although several of the larger mining corporations have located their administrative offices in Reno. Some of these businesses are also involved in mineral exploration.

CONSTRUCTION: During the first nine months of 1987, construction activity in the area was very good. For the year, employment is expected to increase by a significant 10.1 percent. This is the third year in a row that job growth has reached double digits. Gains during the coming year are anticipated to decline somewhat from this year's rapid pace - although the principal negative factor could be increasing interest rates, should they occur. For instance, the prime interest rate, the rate charged to the bank's preferred customers, has oscillated in recent months. In early October it increased by one percentage point to 9.75 percent and has since subsided in response to the recent radical changes in the stock market.

Many large commercial and residential projects are in various stages of completion. In addition, there are many non-residential projects underway. Two of the largest, the multi-million dollar consolidated jail complex and the multi-million dollar waste-water treatment expansion project, are nearing completion. Five sizable hotel/casino expansion projects valued at almost $300 million are underway or are scheduled to begin construction this fall or early spring. This includes the multi-million dollar Virginian Hotel/ Casino in downtown Reno which is nearing completion and should be open in the spring of 1988. A major expansion project is underway at the El Dorado Hotel/Casino, while three substantial additions or alterations will begin soon at the Peppermill Hotel/Casino, John Ascuaga's Nugget and the downtown Gold Dust Hotel/Casino.

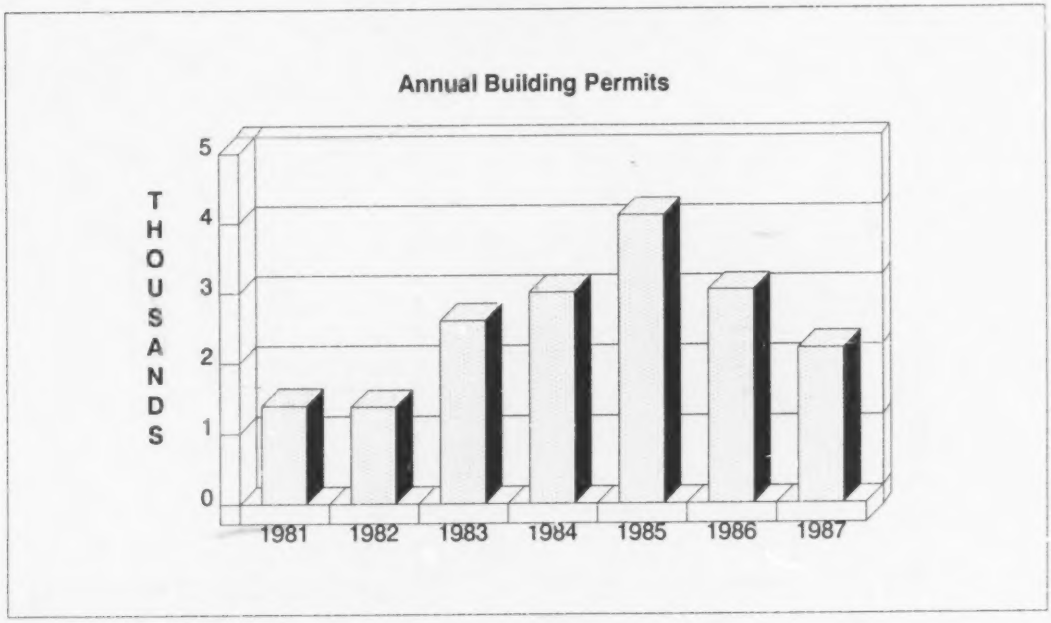
Several other large commercial projects, including a new multi-million dollar office building housing almost 350,000 square feet in downtown Reno should be completed next year. A large multi-million dollar office building project is also nearing completion; it is located near Washoe Medical Center. In addition, a $30 million minerals building is

nearing completion at the University of Nevada-Reno. The multi-million dollar Baring Boulevard Shopping Center in Sparks is currently under construction.

Many other smaller commercial projects, including shopping centers, warehouse-distribution centers and office buildings, should help buoy construction employment. The following chart shows that cumulative building permit activity for 1987 is down by a substantial margin for both single and multiple-family housing units. This drop can be attributed to fewer multiples being constructed due to higher vacancy rates, stricter tax shelter rules and longer depreciation periods under federal tax reform. Single family units may be restricted during the coming year by long-term mortgage rates - which had been trending upward and were above 11 percent in early October. This possibility has been reduced considerably because of the uncertainties associated with the stock market decline in mid-October. Since that time, mortgage interest rates have softened.

CHART 10

RENO MSA
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

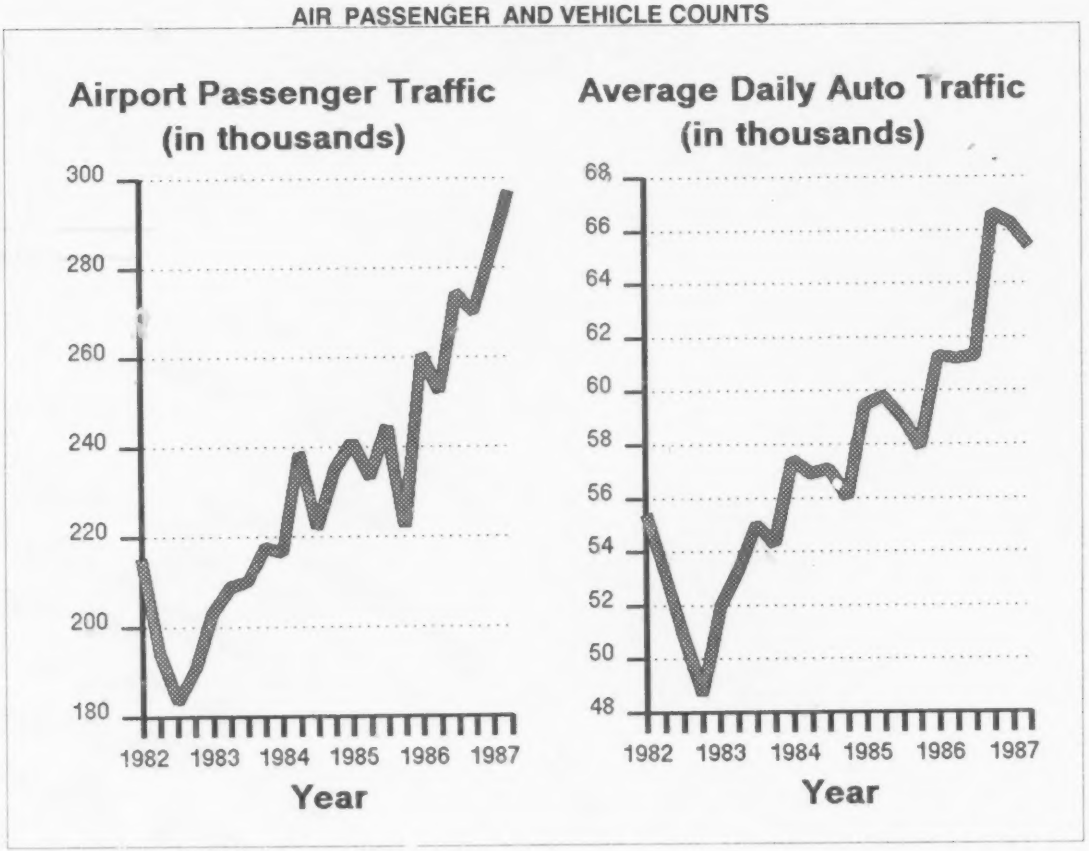


SOURCE: City/county building departments within Washoe County.

MANUFACTURING: Employment in manufacturing is expected to grow faster than the overall area job growth during 1988. At a 4.7 percent pace, this sector should total about 8,000 jobs. This gain will be greater than the previous year's gain and will be well above the negative growth experienced during 1986. Contributing to this expectation is the R. R. Donnelley printing operation at Stead, located north of Reno. This firm has added numerous jobs to the economy, and its employment level is expected to grow substantially in the years ahead. Several new manufacturers have located at the Dermody Industrial Park near the airport, two of which are from Japan. Many others have located new facilities throughout the area. Employment at these companies, as well as expansions by local proprietors, will help offset the substantial job loss created by Lynch Communications when it ceased operations in September.

CHART 11

RENO MSA
AIR PASSENGER AND VEHICLE COUNTS



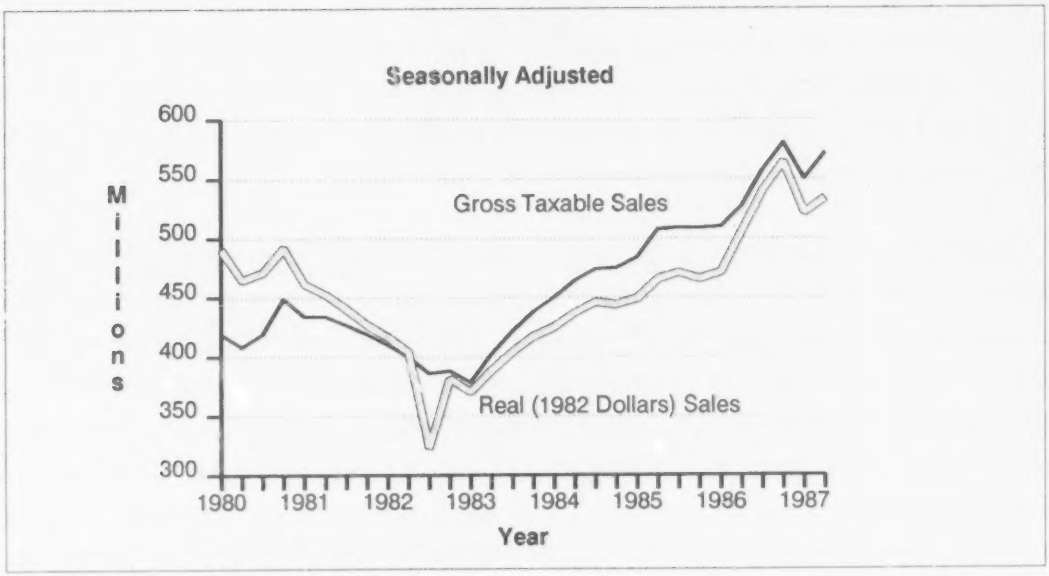
SOURCE: Airport Authority of Washoe County and the Nevada Department of Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC UTILITIES: Employment growth during the coming year will be slower than the overall area average, but higher than the previous year's 2.3 percent. Most of the growth is expected to occur in the transportation sector. Sun World Airline has boosted its activity at the airport, adding five new daily flights to western cities from Reno. American and Air Cal airlines have merged their operations. And America West Airlines' reservation center is nearing completion at the airport - which will expand total airline payrolls. The closure of Milne Trucking is not expected to adversely affect the industry. Businesses in communications and public utilities should increase their number of jobs due to an expansion of the area's economy.

TRADE: Employment in wholesale and retail trade should increase faster than the total average during 1988. The bulk of the gain will occur in retail sales, primarily in general merchandise and apparel stores. Target Inc. re-opened the two GEMCO stores, and a large Pak n Save food store and two Warehouse Market stores also opened during 1987.

CHART 12

RENO MSA
TAXABLE SALES



NOTE: Real (1982) dollars derived by deflating gross revenues using the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) commodities less food index.
SOURCE: Nevada Department of Taxation.

This fall and spring, two new Shopko department stores will open, as well as two Lumberjack building supply stores and a Farmer's Food King store. This will be in addition to the many businesses that plan on expanding as well as those firms who will relocate or start-up a business in the many new shopping centers throughout the area. Most of this growth will be a result of general economic growth and an associated expansion of tourism.

In 1982 real (or inflation-adjusted) dollars, quarterly taxable sales receipts increased by 5.6 percent during the second quarter over the year ago period. This gain was almost one-half the 10.1 percent statewide increase and was well below the 10.5 percent gain recorded in the prior quarter. By comparison, during the third and fourth quarters of 1986, Washoe's sales were up 16.0 and 20.8 percent. Consumer spending in the coming year is expected to be moderate, tempered somewhat by an expected softening in consumer confidence caused by current financial market uncertainties.

FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE: During the coming year, jobs in this sector are expected to increase slightly faster than for the total area. This growth will approximate the year earlier pace, but will be much slower than the 6.3 percent experienced in 1985. While the health of this sector is affected by a wide variety of economic factors, it is especially dependent on real estate and construction activity. Interest rates may ease somewhat in an effort to boost the national economy. This will impact residential construction, real estate sales/resales, loan refinancing, and loan transaction staffing. Commercial and non-residential construction projects may also be affected, but at the same time, other sources of financing exist.

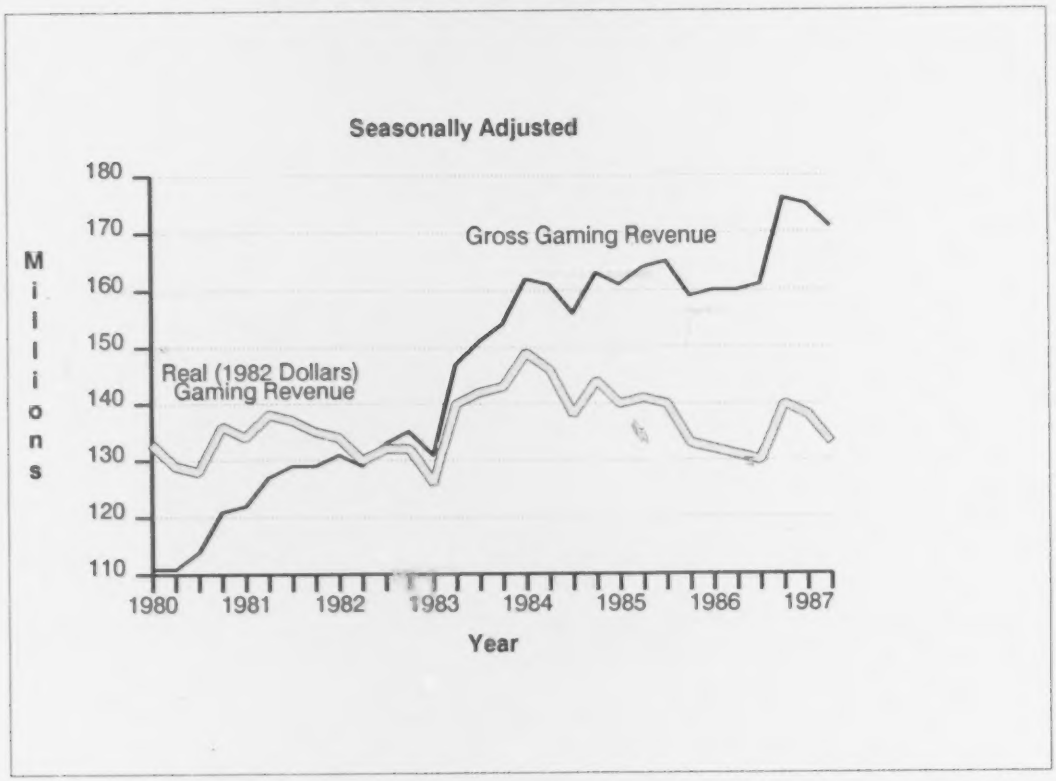
SERVICE: Employment in the area's main industry (40.5 percent of all jobs) is expected to grow by 4.3 percent during 1988. This is slightly faster than the year ago rate, but considerably slower than the 5.8 percent in 1985. Over one-half of the increase will occur in the hotels/gaming/recreation component. This sector benefitted from the opening of Eddie's Fabulous 50's Casino in downtown Reno; the old Nevada Club Casino has also been renovated. A sizable expansion at the Peppermill Hotel/Casino and renewed economic activity at gaming facilities at Crystal Bay on the north shore of Lake Tahoe are also underway. The Virginian Hotel/Casino should open in the spring with many new positions. The downtown Gold Dust Hotel/Casino received approval for a $7 million remodeling project, with plans to open next summer. The Hilton Hotel/Casino is

expanding its gaming area, adding new positions to its payrolls. Job gains will also occur in personal, business, health care, and educational services.

Quarterly gross gaming revenues, in real (1982 inflation-adjusted) dollars, have shown improvement since the year over year 7.5 percent decline reported for the third quarter of 1986. Since that time, the area has exhibited increases over three successive quarterly periods. Most recently, second quarter 1987 casino winnings were up by 2.0 percent over the year ago period.

CHART 13

RENO MSA
GROSS GAMING REVENUES



NOTE: Real (1982) dollars derived by deflating gross gaming revenues using the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) entertainment services index.

SOURCE: Nevada Gaming Control Board.

Revenues during the next fiscal year are expected to trend upward, due in part to increases in the area's total gaming square footage. Tourist visitation to the area has been strong as is indicated by hotel/motel occupancy levels which are favorable, particularly when compared to national rates.

GOVERNMENT: Employment during 1987 was up fractionally over the year. This followed a 6.6 percent decrease experienced in the prior year as Washoe Medical Center's industrial classification was changed from government to service. Since 1980, when there were 16,100 jobs, growth in this sector has been minimal and employment gains during the coming year are expected to be marginal. Some increase will come from the additional staffing requirements needed at the new consolidated jail facility. Additionally, miscellaneous hiring will occur at various state and local entities which will be required in order to provide more public service for an expanding population.

BALANCE OF STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK

BALANCE OF STATE[1]
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK[2]

Although the balance of state (BOS) counties represent approximately 87 percent of the Nevada land area, less than 18 percent of the Nevada population reside there. Because the BOS counties cover such a large land area with such a variety of resources and so few people, the counties have differing economic foundations.

TABLE 13

BALANCE OF STATE
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1986 Annual Average
(percent)

	Min.	Const.	Manu.	TCPU	Trade	FIRE	Serv.	Govt.
Carson	*	5.1%	17.0%	2.7%	19.2%	2.9%	19.4%	33.5%
Churchill	*	9.0	5.2	2.3	22.6	3.2	25.8	31.0
Douglas	*	3.3	8.7	2.9	7.1	4.5	68.1	5.2
Elko	6.9%	5.4	1.2	7.1	17.0	2.8	42.3	17.2
Esmeralda	52.5	10.0	*	*	10.0	*	*	25.0
Eureka	78.8	*	*	4.0	3.0	*	1.0	11.1
Humboldt	12.5	8.4	2.2	7.9	22.0	2.2	24.1	21.1
Lander	46.2	3.2	*	3.8	12.7	1.3	12.0	20.3
Lincoln	1.2	1.8	*	4.2	9.6	1.8	56.6	24.1
Lyon	2.7	11.9	18.3	4.3	22.8	3.0	17.6	19.0
Mineral	14.0	3.4	*	2.1	10.2	1.3	47.5	21.6
Nye	10.0	2.4	1.1	1.2	4.7	2.0	69.6	8.9
Pershing	18.2	13.6	5.5	7.3	20.9	1.8	9.1	24.5
Storey	12.7	*	*	9.1	27.3	*	27.3	18.2
White Pine	17.6	4.5	1.4	7.3	30.1	2.4	17.0	23.5
BOS average	6.7	5.0	7.4	3.8	14.4	2.9	40.9	18.9
Nevada	1.3	5.8	4.7	5.7	20.2	4.8	44.2	13.1

* = Less than 1.0%.
TCPU: Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
FIRE: Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

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1 Balance of State (BOS) counties are all of Nevada counties except Clark (the Las Vegas MSA) and Washoe (the Reno MSA).

2 By Mike Clarke, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

For example, Douglas County relies on the scenic beauty of Lake Tahoe to support a thriving tourism industry, while Eureka County depends on its vast mineral deposits for an economic base. The variation within Nevada can be seen in Table 13, which presents the industrial employment in terms of a percentage breakdown of employment by industry for the State and for the BOS counties, individually and collectively.

The industries which tend to be of greatest importance to the BOS economies are mining, manufacturing, service, and government. Although the statistics in Table 13 would seem to indicate that the construction and the trade industries are important economic contributors in some counties, in most cases these two industries are dependent upon the success of other industries in rural Nevada. One possible exception to this generalization may exist in Douglas County, and that will be discussed in the section on 1988 construction activity.

THE 1988 OUTLOOK

Most of the BOS counties have done well through September 1987 and are expected to continue to do so in 1988. The 1987 success is largely the result of renewed and expanded tourism plus the gold mining boom. The momentum generated by those two industries as well as the continued growth of the manufacturing sector in the BOS counties should carry over into 1988. The anticipated growth, of course, is subject to national influences. It is difficult to determine what effect the national uncertainties that were evidenced by the wild October stock market fluctuations will have on the BOS economy.

The average unemployment rate for this broad geographic area is expected to decline from 6.3 percent in 1986 to 5.9 percent in 1987. The rate should remain at the 6.0 to 6.5 percent level during 1988; but it should be noted that, as was stated in the Nevada section, the unemployment rate does not always accurately reflect the economic status of small regions because of economically induced migration trends.

TABLE 14

BALANCE OF STATE
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1986-1988
(thousands)

	1986	1987'e)	86-87 % CHANGE	1988(e)	87-88 % CHANGE
Total	79.7	82.5	3.5%	84.9	2.9%
Mining	5.3	5.7	7.5	5.9	3.5
Construction	4.0	4.4	10.0	4.7	6.8
Manufacturing	5.9	6.2	5.1	6.4	3.2
TCPU*	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.2	6.7
Trade	11.5	12.0	4.4	12.5	4.2
FIRE**	2.3	2.5	8.7	2.7	8.0
Service	32.6	33.1	1.5	33.7	1.8
Government	15.1	15.6	3.3	15.8	1.3

e = Estimate.
* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

MINING: Mining has long been a major part of the Nevada economy, and the importance of Nevada as a source of minerals for the United States is demonstrated in Table 15. Nevada is the primary producer of at least 5 mineral commodities and the second leading producer of at least 3 others.

TABLE 15

NEVADA'S ROLE IN U.S. MINERAL SUPPLY
1986

Commodity	Percent Share of U.S. Output	Rank in Nation
Barite	68	1
Diatomite	32	2
Fluorspar	1	3
Gemstones	30	1
Gold	53	1
Lithium	32	2
Magnesite	100	1
Mercury	100	1
Silver	21	2

Source: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

TABLE 16

TOTAL ACTIVE CLAIMS FILED WITH BLM*

State	1976-1985	1986	Total
Nevada	357,120	34,002	296,002
Utah	287,769	4,353	185,363
Arizona	247,175	16,492	152,717
Wyoming	229,459	1,930	73,954
Colorado	213,323	3,755	88,519
California	173,746	12,482	135,848
New Mexico	136,209	3,967	42,702
Montana	124,524	4,628	67,395
Idaho	106,680	10,896	73,978
Oregon/Washington	85,750	4,176	49,167

* U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

SOURCE: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

Mineral prices always determine the extent of mining that will take place. Low-priced foreign competition has driven down the prices of most of the industrial minerals

produced in Nevada, thereby causing production to decline. No improvement is foreseen, and as a result, such mining will be limited for the next several years. However, the gold mining expansion, which is now the most significant area of mining activity in Nevada, has more than compensated for the decline in industrial mineral production.

The price rise for gold over the last two years - to over $450 per ounce - has led to an enormous surge in both exploration and mining. Nevada now produces well over 50 percent of the gold mined in the U.S., now has the largest gold mine in the U.S., and now has 14 of the 25 top producing gold mines in the U.S.

TABLE 17

NEVADA
MINING CLAIMS FILED BY BLM*
1980-1986

Year	New Claims	Total Active Claims
1980	43,175	-----
1981	49,284	-----
1982	30,531	241,158
1983	35,127	245,576
1984	36,698	275,022
1985	26,883	287,748
1986	34,002	296,022

* U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

SOURCE: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

Table 17 shows the growth of mining claims in Nevada. In addition to the growth of claims filed, mining employment in the BOS counties has been rising, e.g. by an estimated 10.9 percent between September 1986 and September 1987. Since Nevada has adequate gold ore reserves to last for at least 15 years, the only problem is price. If the current high prices encourage domestic over-production or increased foreign competition, the industry could experience a damaging price depression; but Nevada does have a strong infrastructure established for mining and if present conditions hold, further growth can be anticipated. Most of the major companies involved in the mining industry have expressed plans to increase employment; several have either opened new mines or have expressed plans to do so; and one company has signed a $140 million construction contract to expand its mine in Nye County. Unfortunately, the mining industry has a cyclical nature;

but in the short term, gold mining will benefit Nevada by giving both increased employment and increased revenues to the State. And this gold mining boom is benefitting nearly every BOS county.

Petroleum exploration and production has been reduced in 1987 because the prices, which plunged to below $6 a barrel, have returned only to the 1985 levels of $16 to $18 a barrel. No significant expansion in this field is expected in Nevada until prices rise to at least $25 a barrel. Only Nye and Eureka Counties are now affected, but Elko, White Pine, and Lincoln Counties also have areas of moderate or high petroleum potential and could profit from an increase in petroleum prices. This industrial sector, however, is of little importance to Nevada's mining industry.

One area of mining, in addition to gold mining, that is expanding is in the field of geothermal energy. Although it represents only a small portion of the Nevada mining industry, exploration and/or development has taken place or is taking place in Churchill, Lander, Douglas, Nye, Elko, Eureka, Esmeralda and Mineral Counties. Currently the most important is Churchill County where one company has brought on line a plant capable of producing enough electricity for about 50,000 homes. By 1988, total geothermal energy production in Nevada should exceed 120 megawatts per year.

CONSTRUCTION: The construction industry in most of the BOS counties will depend upon the success of other industries. If mining, tourism and manufacturing do well, construction will do well.

The one possible exception is Douglas County. For several years, the construction industry thrived in the Lake Tahoe area by building, in addition to tourism-related structures, second homes for non-residents. Virtually all Lake Tahoe construction was halted by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), but now a 20-year master plan has been issued by the TRPA that will again allow limited building at the Lake. That plan, plus several lower court decisions and one Supreme Court decision re-affirming property rights, may lead to significant growth in the construction industry.

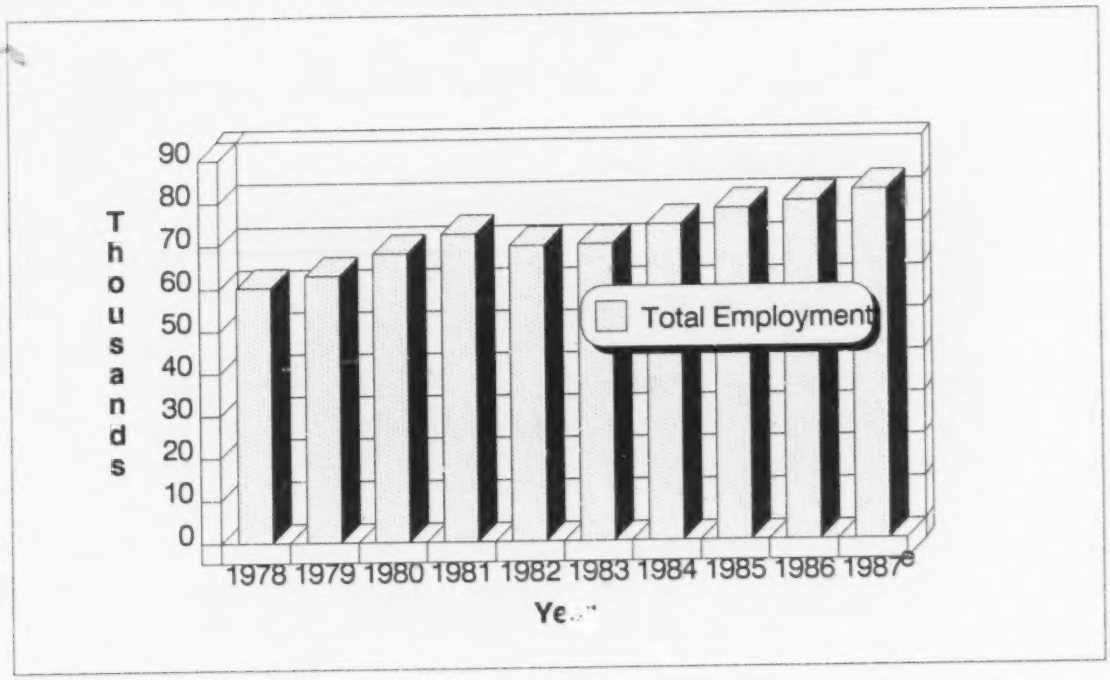
One major construction project underway in White Pine County is a new maximum security prison. The $30+ million dollar project was begun in August of 1987 and is to be completed in approximately 20 months. While this project is a major boost to the BOS construction employment, it is a one-time-only project. No other construction projects of

that magnitude are planned outside the mining projects. The 1988 construction labor force is expected to grow by around 300 workers.

MANUFACTURING: Manufacturing activity in the BOS counties is largely concentrated in Carson City, Lyon, Churchill and Douglas Counties. It should be noted, however, that in spite of the small BOS industrial employment, it provided 26.6 percent of Nevada manufacturing employment in 1986. Some companies did either reduce employment or close completely (e.g. Xebec, AMF-Pacer, Jockey), but new companies and the expansion of existing ones propelled the industry forward.

CHART 14

BALANCE OF STATE
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1978-1987



e = Estimate.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

A great deal of effort, both public and private, has gone into recruiting manufacturing into Nevada; that recruiting is in part responsible for the estimated manufacturing

employment increase of almost 4.7 percent between September 1986 and September 1987. The small size of the manufacturing base and the national economic uncertainty, however, suggest that factory jobs will grow by slightly over 3 percent during 1988.

SERVICE: While the service industry includes a wide range of classifications, the two areas that are of most importance in the BOS counties are hotels/gaming/recreation (HGR) and services to government.

The services to government sector includes everything from security activity to ammunition testing for the government. It represents a significant source of employment in Nye and Lincoln Counties (at the Nuclear Test Site) and in Mineral County (at the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant).

Growth in this industry depends on governmental decision-making, particularly in terms of budget allotments and of privatization of services. One change that is anticipated now is the transfer of maintenance services at Fallon Naval Air Station (NAS) to private industry. If the transfer is completed, a significant share of industrial employment in Churchill County will be shifted from government employment to service. Service employment will increase and government employment will decline, but initially no employment per se will be created or eliminated. Other than at Fallon NAS, no major changes are anticipated in the service to government sector next year.

Hotels/gaming/recreation are major sources of employment in Carson City, Douglas, Storey, and Elko Counties. Growth in Carson City, Douglas, and Storey Counties will not be very large.

On the other hand, Elko County, where the service industry employment has increased by 22.2 percent over the last five years, will probably continue to expand strongly. Additional gaming facilities, improved air service, and increased promotion have all contributed to a 16.3 percent gain in gross gaming revenue in Elko County between June 1986 and June 1987. The gaming expansion is expected to continue in all three major areas of the county, Jackpot, Wendover and Elko; and the South Fork Dam, soon to be completed near Elko, will increase recreational opportunities in the county. The hotel business will probably expand to meet the demands imposed by each of these growth areas.

One location with limited hotels/gaming/recreation employment, but where growth is almost certain is White Pine County. The creation of Great Basin National Park, the first new national park in 15 years, provides another tourist destination in Nevada. Development of this resource will lead to an expansion of jobs - perhaps for several years.

GOVERNMENT: Approximately 85 percent of Nevada's land is federally owned, and Nevada contains many federal facilities such as the Nuclear Test Site and military bases. While the exact mix between service workers on government projects and government employees may vary with governmental operating decisions, the federal government's presence in Nevada will not diminish in the near future. It is not, however, expected to grow rapidly in the coming year unless new federal projects are begun in the State. This may be the situation if Congress assigns the nuclear waste repository to Nevada.

City and county government employment in the rural counties may grow because of demands created by the rapid population growth some of the counties have experienced recently. The State government employment, however, will probably decline somewhat because of budget considerations - and the increased prison staffing that will be required for the prison under construction in White Pine County will not take place until 1989. The net result is expected to be a very slight growth in total government employment in the BOS counties.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A
LABOR MARKET TERMS AND CONCEPTS

COVERED EMPLOYMENT (STATE): Employment in any industry insured under the provisions of the Nevada Unemployment Compensation Law.

EARNINGS:

Average Wage is the wage for a given area derived from the covered employment and payroll information. It is computed by dividing the total payroll (in dollars) by total employment. This number can be derived for all industries or individual sectors.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: The term "economically disadvantaged" replaces both "poor" and "disadvantaged" for all Employment and Training Administration programs. It is defined as follows: an individual who is a member of a family (1) which receives cash welfare payments, or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT:

1. **Labor Force** consists of all persons 16 years of age or over within a specified geographic area who are either employed or unemployed.

   a. *Employed Persons* comprise (1) all individuals during a specified week, who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework painting, or repairing own homes, etc.), and volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

b. *Unemployed Persons* are those individuals who, during a specified week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past four weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of applications or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

c. *Unemployment Rate:* The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and the unemployed. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate eliminates the influence of regularly recurring seasonal fluctuations which can be ascribed to weather, crop-growing cycles, holidays, vacations, regular industry model changeover periods, and the like, and, therefore, more clearly shows the underlying basic trend of unemployment.

d. *Labor Force Participation Rate:* The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as "in the labor force."

2. **Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment:** (Establishment-Based Industrial Employment) includes all full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

JOURNEY LEVEL: A generic term used to describe a fully qualified worker at a trade.

LABOR DEMAND, as used for labor market analysis and for labor force projections, is a term used to describe the volume and trend of job opportunities which exist and are expected to be available over a given period of time.

1. **Expansion Demand**: The new job openings created by expansion in a given occupation or industry.

2. **Replacement Demand:** The number of jobs resulting from workers leaving the labor force permanently, or for an extended duration, by reason of disability, retirement, emigration, death, or entry into the military.

LABOR SUPPLY is the number of workers either unemployed and actively seeking work or who would actively seek work if they believed jobs to be available.

LOCATION QUOTIENT: The location quotient is a numerical measure of the relative importance of an industrial sector in a local economy compared to the importance of the same sector in the statewide economy. It is the ratio of an areas' industrial sector's percent distribution to the state's industrial sector's percent distribution.

For instance: the construction industry represents 5.30 percent of all jobs in Las Vegas and 4.86 percent of all jobs at the statewide level, therefore, the location quotient would be the ratio 5.30/4.86, which equals 1.09.

If the location quotient is equal to one, the relative share of employment in the area industry is equal to that of the State as a whole. A quotient less than one indicates the area industry has a lesser degree of importance than the industry statewide. Conversely, if the quotient is greater than one, the industrial sector in question is relatively more important in the area than in the State.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job that identified the various activities and functions of the worker.

a. *Clerical Occupations*: Jobs in any industry group concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and

records; collecting accounts; distributing information; and influencing customers in favor of a commodity or service.

b. *Industrial Occupations*: Jobs in processing, machine trades, bench work, structural work, and various miscellaneous occupations in transportation, packaging and warehousing, utilities, recreational services, mining, logging, and graphic arts.

c. *Professional, Technical, & Managerial Occupations*: Jobs in any industry concerned with theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as art, administrative,managerial, and technical work. Most of these occupations require substantial education preparation.

d. *Sales Occupations:* Jobs that involve selling, and such occupations closely identified with sales transaction such as buyers, auctioneers, shoppers, demonstrators, models, and window trimmers.

e. *Service Occupations:* One of a category of jobs in private households, institutions, recreation and commercial, and other establishments serving individuals, or protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war. Significant occupations include guards, porters, cosmetologists, kitchen workers, and hospital attendants. Professional, technical and managerial jobs are excluded.

QUALIFIED: Able to meet education, experience, and performance standards set by the employer.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to disrupt the underlying changes in trends. For this reason unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes, and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes in joblessness.

SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS are those for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of the lack of qualified workers. The persistence of a large number of openings is not always in itself a sign of worker shortages. Occupations which traditionally show extremely high turnover, and low paying, dead-end occupations which most jobseekers avoid if given a chance, present recruitment problems that are unrelated to the availability of labor. The term "shortage" relates as much to the quality as to the quantity of the demand, which needs to be evaluated in terms of hiring practices, entry requirements, prevailing standards, earnings potential, seasonality, and the like.

APPENDIX B

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FIRMS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE BY INDUSTRY

	1985		1986			
	Average Firms	Average Wages	Average Firms	Average Wages	% Change Firms	% Change Wages
TOTAL						
Nevada	23,626	$18,163	24,255	$18,739	2.7%	3.2%
Las Vegas	11,402	$18,037	11,797	$18,617	3.5%	3.2%
Reno	7,023	$18,076	7,201	$18,708	2.5%	3.5%
MINING						
Nevada	369	$29,837	362	$30,864	-1.9%	3.4%
Las Vegas	28	$29,599	32	$32,848	14.3%	11.0%
Reno	84	$31,496	89	$32,039	6.0%	1.7%
CONSTRUCTION						
Nevada	3,043	$24,215	3,092	$24,294	1.6%	0.3%
Las Vegas	1,457	$24,511	1,482	$24,267	1.7%	-1.0%
Reno	810	$24,013	830	$24,700	2.5%	2.9%
MANUFACTURING						
Nevada	914	$21,104	987	$21,720	8.0%	2.9%
Las Vegas	402	$21,750	434	$22,037	8.0%	1.3%
Reno	310	$22,272	340	$23,388	9.7%	5.0%
TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC UTILITIES						
Nevada	976	$22,658	1,033	$23,233	5.8%	2.5%
Las Vegas	442	$22,236	460	$23,081	4.1%	3.8%
Reno	283	$23,491	303	$23,644	7.1%	0.7%
TRADE						
Nevada	6,883	$13,932	6,926	$14,294	0.6%	2.6%
Las Vegas	3,381	$13,764	3,416	$14,133	1.0%	2.7%
Reno	2,024	$15,146	2,028	$15,465	0.2%	2.1%
FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE						
Nevada	2,280	$18,733	2,319	$20,258	1.7%	8.1%
Las Vegas	1,160	$18,898	1,197	$20,270	3.2%	7.3%
Reno	738	$19,180	739	$20,788	0.1%	8.4%
SERVICES						
Nevada	8,131	$16,981	8,562	$17,487	5.3%	3.0%
Las Vegas	4,208	$17,219	4,456	$17,653	5.9%	2.5%
Reno	2,585	$15,386	2,691	$16,370	4.1%	6.4%
HOTELS/GAMING/RECREATION						
Nevada	1,050	$14,586	1,054	$15,001	0.4%	2.8%
Las Vegas	507	$15,699	516	$16,107	1.8%	2.6%
Reno	282	$12,979	281	$13,314	-0.4%	2.6%
GOVERNMENT						
Nevada	479	$21,897	472	$22,798	-1.5%	4.1%
Las Vegas	87	$22,504	87	$23,648	---	5.1%
Reno	73	$22,744	75	$23,272	2.7%	2.3%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FIRMS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE BY INDUSTRY
(continued)

	1985		1986			
	Average Firms	Average Wages	Average Firms	Average Wages	% Change Firms	% Change Firms
OTHER*						
Nevada	551	N/A	502	N/A	-8.9%	--
Las Vegas	237	N/A	233	N/A	-1.7%	--
Reno	116	N/A	110	N/A	-5.2%	--

* Other includes agricultural services and miscellaneous firms.

Source: Employment and Payrolls 1986 and 1985, Employment Security Research.

APPENDIX C

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT LOCAL OFFICES

The Nevada Employment Security Department maintains full-service centers at the following locations:

Carson City
1931 North Carson Street
P.O. Box 1787
Carson City, Nevada 89701
Phone: 702-885-4560

Elko
172 Sixth Street
Elko, Nevada 89801
Phone: 702-738-7146

Ely
480 Campton Street
Ely, Nevada 89301
Phone: 702-289-3023

Fallon
101 North Maine Street
Fallon, Nevada 89406
Phone: 702-423-5115

Henderson
119 Water Street
Henderson, Nevada 89015
Phone: 702-564-1054

Incline Village
894 Southwood Boulevard
P.O. Drawer E
Incline Village, Nevada 89450
Phone: 702-831-4156

Las Vegas
135 South 8th Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Phone: 702-385-3211

North Las Vegas
2827 Las Vegas Boulevard, North
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
Phone: 702-649-4238

Reno
70 West Taylor Street
Reno, Nevada 89520
Phone: 702-789-0400

Sparks
2010 Oddie Boulevard
Sparks, Nevada 89431
Phone: 702-789-0411

Winnemucca
401 Bridge Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
Phone: 702-623-2533

APPENDIX D

OTHER EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Labor Force and Associated Data:

Economic Update
Nevada Affirmative Action
Employment and Payrolls
Nevada Wage Survey
Career Decision Making Using Labor Market Information

Occupational Information:

Occupational Training Directory
Nevada Licensed Occupations, Labor Unions and Apprenticeship Committees
Nevada Occupational Information System, Labor Supply and Demand
Job Finding Techniques
Employment Guide: Nevada State Government
Clerical Occupations
Health Occupations
Construction Occupations
Hotels, Gaming and Related Occupations
High Technology Occupations
Nevada Occupational Projections

A publication entitled *Directory of Labor Market Information* describes the contents contents of each of the reports cited above.

For more information concerning these publications contact:

Nevada Employment Security Department
Employment Security Research, LMI Unit
500 East Third Street
Carson City, Nevada 89713
Telephone: (702) 885-4550
Toll Free: 1 (800) 992-0900 ext. 4550

APPENDIX E

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1984 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

NEVADA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	482.1	483.2	488.2	491.8	510.2	505.1	505.8	507.6	509.2	506.0	505.4	505.3	500.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	43.7	42.8	40.3	38.3	36.9	38.0	38.1	36.7	37.0	36.8	37.2	42.1	39.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.1%	8.9%	8.3%	7.8%	7.2%	7.5%	7.5%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	8.3%	7.8%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.2%	8.0%	7.9%	7.9%	7.5%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	438.3	440.3	447.9	436.4	463.3	463.7	466.3	469.5	470.8	467.8	466.8	461.8	457.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	434.2	436.2	442.9	430.4	456.9	456.3	458.3	460.9	463.8	461.6	461.9	457.3	451.7
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.1	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.6	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.5	6.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.1	0.1	0.0	17.1	10.0	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.3

LAS VEGAS MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	274.6	276.0	278.9	286.3	294.0	286.0	284.6	285.4	287.3	285.7	286.5	288.1	284.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	24.9	25.4	24.1	23.0	22.6	24.4	24.7	24.1	24.4	23.4	22.6	25.9	24.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.1%	9.2%	8.6%	8.0%	7.7%	8.5%	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%	8.2%	7.9%	9.0%	8.5%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.5%	8.7%	8.7%	8.1%	7.9%	8.5%	8.8%	8.7%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	8.3%	8.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	249.7	250.6	254.8	246.2	261.4	258.2	258.5	259.9	261.5	260.9	262.5	260.8	257.1
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	248.7	249.4	253.6	244.7	259.9	256.4	256.6	257.8	259.8	259.4	261.3	259.7	255.6
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	10.0	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.2

1/ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED NOVEMBER 1987.

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1984 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

RENO MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	124.8	123.6	125.1	122.2	128.3	128.0	129.2	130.3	131.4	131.4	131.5	130.3	128.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.2	8.0	8.9	8.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.6%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.5%	6.1%	6.8%	6.2%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.8%	6.3%	6.1%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.6%	6.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	114.6	114.4	116.5	114.1	120.7	120.9	122.2	123.5	124.6	124.2	123.5	121.4	120.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	114.1	113.9	115.9	113.3	119.9	120.0	121.2	122.4	123.7	123.4	122.9	120.8	119.2
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

BALANCE OF STATE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	82.7	83.5	84.3	83.4	87.9	91.1	92.0	91.9	90.5	88.9	87.4	86.8	87.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.3	6.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.4%	9.7%	9.1%	8.7%	7.7%	7.1%	7.0%	6.4%	6.4%	6.8%	7.6%	8.4%	7.9%
UNEMP. RATE (SEAS. ADJ.)	9.1%	8.3%	7.9%	9.2%	8.3%	6.6%	7.5%	7.5%	7.6%	7.6%	7.8%	7.6%	7.9%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	74.1	75.4	76.7	76.1	81.2	84.6	85.6	86.1	84.7	82.8	80.8	79.5	80.6
NONAGRICULTURAL EMP.	71.5	73.0	73.6	72.3	77.2	79.9	80.5	80.7	80.3	78.9	77.7	76.6	76.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 .0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED NOVEMBER 1987.

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1985 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

NEVADA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	511.5	509.4	513.5	514.4	520.5	524.8	526.6	526.1	526.8	526.7	526.4	525.2	521.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	47.2	46.2	44.7	43.6	43.3	43.0	42.0	38.3	37.2	37.5	40.1	40.9	42.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.2%	9.1%	8.7%	8.5%	8.3%	8.2%	8.0%	7.3%	7.1%	7.1%	7.6%	7.8%	8.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%	8.4%	8.7%	8.5%	8.3%	7.7%	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%	7.3%	8.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	462.9	461.8	467.4	470.5	476.9	481.2	484.2	487.4	489.5	489.1	486.3	484.3	479.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	458.8	457.7	462.4	464.5	470.5	473.8	476.2	478.8	482.5	482.9	481.4	479.8	473.0
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.1	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.6	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.5	6.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

LAS VEGAS MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	291.2	290.4	293.2	294.0	296.8	297.0	297.2	297.3	298.6	298.9	299.4	301.3	296.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.1	26.5	26.6	26.1	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.1	24.3	25.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.2%	9.3%	9.0%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	8.2%	8.0%	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%	8.6%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.8%	8.7%	8.9%	9.0%	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%	8.4%	8.4%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	8.6%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	262.9	262.1	265.5	267.6	270.0	269.9	270.8	272.6	274.8	275.3	276.3	277.0	270.9
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	261.9	261.1	264.3	266.1	268.5	268.1	268.9	270.5	273.1	273.8	275.1	275.9	269.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.0	1..	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

-1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED NOVEMBER 1987.

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1985 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

RENO MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	131.3	130.3	130.8	130.7	132.3	133.8	133.7	133.3	134.1	134.5	134.5	133.1	132.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	11.3	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.6	7.3	7.7	9.6	9.2	9.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.6%	7.9%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.6%	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%	7.2%	6.9%	6.8%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.1%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%	7.7%	6.6%	6.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	120.0	120.0	121.1	121.4	123.3	124.8	124.9	125.7	126.8	126.8	124.9	123.9	123.6
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.5	119.5	120.5	120.6	122.5	123.9	123.9	124.6	125.9	126.0	124.3	123.3	122.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.5	0.6	0. 8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

BALANCE OF STATE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	88.9	88.8	89.5	89.7	91.5	94.1	95.8	95.5	94.0	93.4	92.4	90.9	92.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.4	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.4	7.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.1%	10.1%	9.7%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.5%	6.7%	6.4%	6.6%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%
UNEMP. RATE (SEAS. ADJ.)	8.6%	8.4%	8.7%	8.9%	8.8%	8.1%	8.0%	7.5%	8.0%	7.4%	7.9%	7.8%	8.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	79.9	79.8	80.8	81.5	83.7	86.6	88.6	89.1	88.0	87.2	85.1	83.5	84.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMP.	77.3	77.2	77.7	77.7	79.7	81.9	83.5	83.7	83.6	83.3	82.0	80.6	80.7
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0 .0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED NOVEMBER 1987.

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1986 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

NEVADA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	517.4	522.7	527.6	531.9	538.5	542.7	548.2	548.4	550.0	549.3	550.8	552.4	541.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	40.6	39.3	35.4	32.6	29.2	29.3	29.7	28.5	27.7	28.6	30.1	33.0	32.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8	7.5%	6.7%	6.1%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.0%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	6.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	476.8	483.4	492.2	499.3	509.3	513.1	518.5	519.9	5223	520.7	520.7	519.4	509.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	472.7	479.3	487.2	493.3	502.9	505.7	510.5	511.3	515.3	514.5	515.8	514.9	503.0
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.1	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.6	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.5	6.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

LAS VEGAS MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	298.3	300.5	303.7	305.8	309.8	309.3	312.4	312.2	314.5	315.8	317.9	320.3	310.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	23.1	21.9	20.2	19.2	17.6	18.2	19.0	17.9	17.3	17.5	18.0	19.6	19.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8%	7.3%	6.7%	6.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.4%	6.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	6.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	275.2	278.6	283.5	286.6	292.2	291.1	293.4	294.3	297.2	298.3	299.9	300.7	290.9
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	274.2	277.6	282.3	285.1	290.7	289.3	291.5	292.2	295.5	296.8	298.7	299.6	289.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

-1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED NOVEMBER 1987.

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1986 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

RENO MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	130.3	132.6	133.4	133.9	135.2	137.7	138.5	138.5	138.7	138.8	139.0	139.3	136.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	9.5	9.5	8.1	7.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3%	7.2%	6.1%	5.3%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%	4.8%	5.4%	5.1%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.0%	6.1%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	120.8	123.1	125.3	126.8	129.0	131.4	132.7	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.4	131.7	129.3
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	120.3	122.6	124.7	126.0	128.2	130.5	131.7	131.6	132.1	131.8	131.8	131.1	128.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

BALANCE OF STATE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	88.8	89.6	90.6	92.0	93.3	95.7	97.4	97.7	96.8	94.8	93.9	92.9	93.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	8.0	7.9	7.1	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.0%	8.8%	7.8%	6.8%	5.7%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.9%	6.3%	6.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEAS. ADJ.)	7.4%	7.3%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	5.5%	5.2%	5.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	80.8	81.7	83.5	85.8	88.0	90.6	92.4	93.0	92.1	89.8	88.4	87.0	87.8
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	78.2	79.1	80.4	82.0	84.0	85.9	87.3	87.6	87.7	85.9	85.3	84.1	84.0
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED NOVEMBER 1987.

1984
NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	406.1	408.7	415.4	418.7	427.3	430.5	430.5	432.2	436.0	434.8	437.2	434.2	426.0
MINING	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6
CONSTRUCTION	18.4	19.6	21.1	21.9	22.8	23.4	22.9	22.9	22.3	22.4	22.0	22.0	21.8
MANUFACTURING	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.0
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.1	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.5	24.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4
TOTAL TRADE	82.0	81.5	82.1	83.3	84.8	86.2	87.5	87.7	88.1	87.5	89.4	90.6	85.9
WHOLESALE	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.4	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.4	14.7
RETAIL	67.9	67.4	67.9	69.2	70.4	71.2	72.6	72.6	72.9	72.4	74.1	75.2	71.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	13.7	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.6	14.8	15.8	13.4
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.8	24.4	24.7	25.4	25.1	25.0	24.2	24.3	24.2	24.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.0
FINANCE	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	178.5	178.7	182.0	182.7	187.3	189.5	191.5	191.7	192.4	190.9	190.8	186.2	186.9
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	114.1	115.2	117.6	116.7	120.1	121.9	124.0	124.0	124.2	122.7	121.6	118.6	120.1
BUSINESS	21.1	19.7	20.2	21.5	22.2	21.9	21.7	21.6	22.2	22.5	23.5	22.0	21.7
GOVERNMENT	57.9	59.4	60.0	59.7	60.1	58.0	54.5	55.7	59.4	60.6	60.8	61.1	58.9
FEDERAL	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0
STATE & LOCAL	48.3	49.8	50.3	49.9	50.2	47.8	44.2	45.4	49.2	50.5	50.8	51.0	48.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	20.7	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.7	19.5	16.6	17.0	21.2	22.6	22.8	23.0	21.1

-1/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 11-87.

1985
NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	429.0	430.0	436.3	440.4	447.0	449.9	451.6	453.6	456.9	455.5	454.0	453.1	446.4
MINING	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.1
CONSTRUCTION	20.4	20.8	21.7	23.1	24.3	24.9	25.3	26.3	25.9	25.6	24.4	24.4	23.9
MANUFACTURING	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	21.9
DURABLE GOODS	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	25.2	25.2	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.9	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3
TOTAL TRADE	87.0	86.7	88.1	88.7	90.4	91.9	91.5	91.8	92.4	92.3	93.9	95.8	90.9
WHOLESALE	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9
RETAIL	72.0	71.6	72.6	73.0	74.5	75.8	75.4	75.7	76.4	76.1	77.7	79.6	75.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	13.9	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.6	14.1	15.2	16.3	13.8
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	23.6	23.7	24.4	24.8	25.5	26.1	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.8	21.4
FINANCE	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	189.4	189.1	192.0	194.2	196.2	198.1	201.4	202.1	201.0	198.7	199.2	195.7	196.4
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	120.6	121.2	122.6	124.5	125.9	127.6	130.3	130.5	129.2	126.7	124.9	121.8	125.5
BUSINESS	22.8	21.5	21.8	22.3	22.5	22.2	22.6	22.8	22.8	23.1	23.5	23.0	22.6
GOVERNMENT	59.4	60.7	61.3	61.3	61.8	59.8	57.5	57.5	61.5	62.8	61.1	61.5	60.5
FEDERAL	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4
STATE & LOCAL	49.3	50.6	51.2	51.1	51.5	49.2	46.6	46.7	50.8	52.3	50.6	50.9	50.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.2	22.2	22.7	22.6	22.9	20.1	17.2	17.1	21.8	23.4	23.6	23.8	21.6

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INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 11-87.

1986
NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	445.0	450.0	456.1	460.7	468.5	470.7	473.7	476.5	480.1	480.5	481.0	481.4	468.6
MINING	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3
CONSTRUCTION	23.9	23.6	24.4	26.4	27.7	29.0	29.4	29.9	29.3	29.0	28.3	27.8	27.4
MANUFACTURING	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.7	22.2
DURABLE GOODS	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	25.5	25.7	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.8	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.3	26.6
TRANSPORTATION	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.0	15.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4
TOTAL TRADE	90.6	90.0	91.6	92.2	94.0	95.5	95.6	96.3	97.0	97.1	98.4	99.5	94.8
WHOLESALE	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.7
RETAIL	74.5	73.8	75.3	75.8	77.4	78.7	78.7	79.2	79.9	80.0	81.3	82.4	78.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	14.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	14.0	14.6	15.7	16.3	14.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.4	24.9	25.6	25.4	26.4	27.1	26.7	27.0	27.1	26.6	26.7	26.9	26.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	21.1	21.3	21.6	22.1	22.5	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	22.5
FINANCE	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	196.5	199.5	202.6	203.8	207.7	208.8	211.6	212.5	212.4	211.3	211.2	210.2	207.3
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	121.5	124.2	126.2	127.9	130.4	131.1	133.8	134.1	133.5	132.1	131.3	130.1	129.7
BUSINESS	24.3	24.1	24.3	24.0	24.8	24.6	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.7	26.2	26.3	24.9
GOVERNMENT	59.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	59.1	58.2	58.4	62.0	63.8	63.7	64.0	61.5
FEDERAL	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9
STATE & LOCAL	49.2	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.4	48.1	47.1	47.3	51.1	53.0	52.9	53.1	50.6
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	22.0	24.0	24.1	24.1	23.8	19.6	18.4	18.6	22.9	24.8	24.8	25.1	22.7

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INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 11-8,.

1984

LAS VEGAS EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	226.2	225.7	229.7	230.0	235.1	234.2	233.9	233.5	236.4	237.0	240.5	238.9	233.5
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	12.2	12.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.7	13.0	13.3
MANUFACTURING	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.8	14.7	14.2
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.6	8.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
TOTAL TRADE	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.6	48.5	48.9	49.3	49.1	49.2	49.2	50.9	51.6	48.8
WHOLESALE	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.5
RETAIL	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.8	41.5	41.6	41.6	43.1	43.8	41.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.3	8.8	7.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.7	15.0	15.0	14.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.5
FINANCE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	106.7	105.8	107.7	106.9	110.0	110.1	111.2	110.9	112.6	112.2	113.2	110.3	109.8
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	71.7	71.8	72.9	70.6	72.9	73.4	74.8	74.7	75.9	75.1	75.3	74.0	73.6
BUSINESS	10.6	9.3	9.8	10.8	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.8	11.3	12.1	10.6	10.7
GOVERNMENT	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.9	27.4	26.0	26.3	28.2	29.0	29.2	29.3	28.1
FEDERAL	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
STATE & LOCAL	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.7	22.2	20.8	21.0	23.0	23.8	24.0	24.1	22.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.4	9.5	8.0	8.4	10.6	11.4	11.5	11.6	10.5

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1985
LAS VEGAS EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	237.9	238.3	242.0	244.8	247.4	247.2	247.7	248.5	250.6	250.4	252.1	252.7	246.6
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	12.5	12.9	13.4	14.1	14.6	15.0	14.7	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.3
MANUFACTURING	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
TOTAL TRADE	49.7	49.9	50.9	51.0	51.8	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.9	52.9	54.2	55.6	52.2
WHOLESALE	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.3
RETAIL	42.0	42.1	42.9	42.9	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.9	44.5	44.3	45.5	46.9	43.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.7	9.4	7.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.7	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.6
FINANCE	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	113.8	112.6	114.0	115.7	116.3	115.7	117.4	117.7	117.4	116.5	117.1	115.9	115.8
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	76.4	76.3	77.0	78.1	78.4	78.0	79.3	79.3	79.1	77.8	77.7	76.9	77.9
BUSINESS	11.5	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.8
GOVERNMENT	28.4	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.6	28.6	27.5	27.5	29.6	30.5	30.6	31.0	29.3
FEDERAL	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5
STATE & LOCAL	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.3	23.2	21.8	21.8	23.9	24.9	25.0	25.2	23.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.2	8.6	8.5	10.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	10.9

-1/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 11-87.

1986
LAS VEGAS EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	250.5	252.7	256.6	259.1	263.5	261.8	263.0	264.5	267.5	268.8	270.5	271.7	262.5
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	14.7	14.5	15.1	16.3	16.9	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.5
MANUFACTURING	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
DURABLE GOODS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.0
TRANSPORTATION	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
TOTAL TRADE	52.5	52.5	53.2	53.7	54.7	55.2	54.8	55.1	55.7	55.9	56.8	57.6	54.8
WHOLESALE	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.0
RETAIL	44.0	43.9	44.6	44.9	45.8	46.2	45.7	45.9	46.5	46.6	47.5	48.3	45.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.7	9.0	8.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.7	16.8	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.5	16.8	17.1	16.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.4
FINANCE	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	117.8	119.3	121.5	121.6	124.1	123.3	124.7	125.3	126.0	125.9	126.8	127.2	123.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	77.2	78.7	80.3	80.7	82.2	81.4	82.8	83.0	83.3	83.0	83.2	83.5	81.6
BUSINESS	12.6	12.2	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.6	13.6	12.7
GOVERNMENT	30.4	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.4	28.9	29.0	29.0	30.9	32.4	32.3	32.3	30.8
FEDERAL	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9
STATE & LOCAL	24.5	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.9	26.5	26.3	26.2	24.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	11.4	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	9.4	9.3	9.3	11.4	12.9	12.7	12.7	11.5

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1984
RENO EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	111.3	113.1	114.9	116.4	118.5	119.6	120.2	120.9	121.7	120.6	120.5	120.0	118.1
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4
MANUFACTURING	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.1
DURABLE GOODS	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8
TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAIL.	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
TOTAL TRADE	24.9	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.0	27.4	28.0	26.2
WHOLESALE	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0
RETAIL	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.6	20.7	20.9	20.8	21.2	21.7	20.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.9	4.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	43.4	44.4	45.6	46.3	47.5	48.2	48.4	48.6	48.4	47.5	46.9	45.8	46.8
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	26.3	27.3	28.3	28.9	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.2	30.0	29.5	28.8	27.7	29.0
GOVERNMENT	16.3	17.0	17.1	16.7	16.9	16.2	15.5	15.7	16.7	17.1	17.3	17.3	16.7
FEDERAL	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	13.6	14.3	14.4	14.0	14.1	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.5	13.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.3	5.4	5.5	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.7

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1985
RENO EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	116.9	117.6	119.3	120.3	122.1	123.4	123.1	123.6	124.7	124.4	123.1	122.4	121.7
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
MANUFACTURING	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3
DURABLE GOODS	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.9
TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAIL.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
TOTAL TRADE	26.7	26.2	26.4	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.4	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.4	28.9	27.4
WHOLESALE	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
RETAIL	20.7	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	22.1	22.6	21.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.8	4.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	45.2	45.7	46.5	47.6	48.2	49.5	49.8	49.9	49.6	49.1	49.9	48.5	48.3
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	27.4	27.8	28.3	29.0	29.5	30.4	30.8	30.7	30.5	30.0	29.1	27.6	29.3
GOVERNMENT	16.7	17.4	17.7	17.2	17.4	16.7	15.8	15.8	17.2	17.4	15.5	15.6	16.7
FEDERAL	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
STATE & LOCAL	13.8	14.5	14.8	14.4	14.5	13.8	12.9	12.9	14.3	14.6	12.7	12.8	13.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.3	5.4	5.4	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.8

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INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 11-87.

1986
RENO EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	119.4	121.0	122.7	124.0	125.8	127.7	128.3	129.4	129.9	130.0	129.5	129.2	126.4
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9
MANUFACTURING	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.2
DURABLE GOODS	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6
TRANSPORTATION	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAIL.	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
TOTAL TRADE	27.4	27.0	27.5	27.4	27.8	28.4	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.8	30.0	28.5
WHOLESALE	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
RETAIL	21.1	20.7	21.1	21.0	21.4	21.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.3	23.5	22.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	47.9	48.9	49.6	50.5	51.5	52.4	52.8	52.9	52.6	52.1	51.6	50.8	51.1
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	27.4	28.1	28.6	29.3	29.9	30.6	30.9	30.9	30.5	30.0	29.5	28.7	29.5
GOVERNMENT	15.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.4	14.8	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.4	15.6
FEDERAL	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	12.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.2	11.5	11.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.6	12.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.4	5.7	6.0	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.1

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